

Bulletin

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Hare to be installed as provost at Trinity College

Professor F. Kenneth Hare will be installed as 10th provost and vice-chancellor of Trinity College in a ceremony at 8 p.m., Thursday, Oct. 11, in Convocation Hall.

The gold-plated key, chain and padlock used at the original college on Queen St. W., will be presented to Prof. Hare by William B. Harris, chairman of the college's governing body. The Most Reverend H.H. Clark, chancellor of Trinity College, will formally install the new provost.

Participating in the ceremony will be Chancellor A.B.B. Moore, Marnie Paikin, chairman of the Governing Council, and President James Ham. The new Metropolitan of Ontario, the Most Reverend Lewis Garnsworthy, and the Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada, the Most Reverend Edward Scott, will be in the academic procession of more than 100 distinguished representatives from universities, theological colleges, and churches.

Prof. Hare has directed the Institute for Environmental Studies for the past five years. He has been adviser to the United Nations Environmental Program and chairman of the Federal Inquiry into Nuclear Waste Disposal. In 1976, the University gave him the title University Professor, an honour reserved for selected scholars.

Review committee for the Institute of Medical Science

The review committee for the Institute of Medical Science has been established to report, with recommendations, to the Council of the School of Graduate Studies. Committee members are: Professors Louis Siminovitch, medical genetics; Charles Hollenberg, medicine; Robert Salter, surgery; Keith Dornington, biochemistry; Harvey Stancer, psychiatry; J.E. Till, medical biophysics; Norman Zacour, medieval studies; J.B. Hay, immunology; and Arthur Zimmerman, SGS associate dean (chairman).

Any comments or suggestions may be directed to any member of the committee.

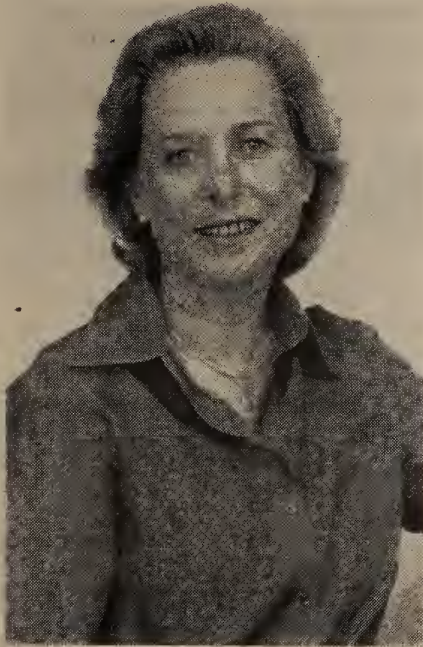
President of ACUTE

Professor Jane Millgate of the Department of English was elected vice-president of the Association of Canadian University Teachers of English (ACUTE) at the spring meetings of the Learned Societies. She will take over as president of the association in 1980.

National information centre

one of projects planned by gerontology's Blossom Wigdor

by Pamela Cornell



Blossom Wigdor

Children are encouraged to be independent and, as adults, most struggle to maintain their independence. That struggle seems to end with old age. Elderly people are made to feel helpless — a feeling reinforced by social policy, says Professor Blossom T. Wigdor, director of the University's newly-established gerontology program.

In the next 30 years, the number of Canadians over 65 will increase three times as quickly as the general population. Federal, provincial, and municipal governments will need more and better advice on how to effectively serve that segment of the population. Yet research and training related to the normal aging process is in its infancy in this country.

"So few scholars in Canada are knowledgeable in this field that when I've had to develop seminars," says Prof. Wigdor, "there's been a great temptation to import speakers from the US and England."

Through what is Canada's first substantial program in gerontology, Wigdor will help co-ordinate multidisciplinary research projects and training schemes

here at the University, in addition to establishing community contacts and setting up a national information centre.

"We're now working with American statistics, which don't necessarily apply here," she says. "Ethnic and cultural influences are different in Canada and they have an effect on aging. Also, the elderly aren't as inclined to be victimized in Canadian cities, where urban redevelopment tends to take place before severe deterioration sets in. Our health care systems are different, too."

Gerontology is a burgeoning field. It's been designated by the federal government as an area eligible for strategic grants. This year, the Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council earmarked \$1.6 million for research projects related to aging and re-orientation grants are even being offered to investigators who want to shift their emphasis.

In Ontario, a gerontology research council will administer grants to projects exploring health factors (both physical and mental) in aging. Applications are

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Polanyi among UTFA reps

presenting University's case for research to legislative committee

Canada spends about 0.9 percent of its gross national product on research and development while other industrialized nations spend two to three times as much.

Since the founding of the National Research Council in 1916, only two Canadian scientists have won Nobel Prizes, compared to 50 in the United Kingdom; yet the population of the UK is just twice that of Canada.

These statistics were cited at Queen's

Park recently by John C. Polanyi, University Professor and professor of chemistry. He was among a group of representatives from the University of Toronto Faculty Association (UTFA) presenting a brief to the provincial government's Standing Administration of Justice Committee. The committee is considering the proposed amalgamation of the Ministries of Education and Colleges and Universities. The delegation also included UTFA president Michael

Finlayson, medical genetics professor J.P. Carver, and political economy professor W.K. Bryden.

Amalgamation of the two ministries is seen by UTFA as one of several policies eroding or threatening to erode the quality of university teaching and research.

In a combined ministry, said Finlayson, the special character of the university system might be overlooked since the ministry's largest component would be concerned with primary and secondary education. He expressed concern that grants policy would not be administered by the ministry's university affairs division and objected to the proposal that a senior civil servant be given responsibility for establishing province-wide post-secondary program objectives.

"Traditionally, universities have resisted fiercely any suggestion of an encroachment upon their right to determine what is taught," said Finlayson.

In its brief, UTFA attacked both the federal and provincial governments for underfunding universities at a time when there is an urgent need for research into major technological problems related to such matters as energy and the environment.

UTFA argued that due to rising costs and the decline of the Canadian dollar, federal funding for basic research in universities amounts to about half the 1969 buying power. Meanwhile provincial cutbacks have meant essential support services within university departments have been withdrawn. Investigators have to meet these costs from their

Continued on Page 5

Kelly report debate postponed

until after student by-election

Debate on the Kelly report has been deferred until at least the end of this month. The report on the undergraduate program in the Faculty of Arts & Science (St. George campus) was originally scheduled for discussion by the faculty's 198-member General Committee late last spring but the date was changed to Sept. 24 and 25 to facilitate student participation.

When the meeting convened Sept. 24 at 4 p.m. in Simcoe Hall council chamber, 127 members signed in and more than 200 student observers showed up. Since only 50 seats could be provided for onlookers, the gathering shifted to Convocation Hall but had to wait until

5 p.m. when the hall was vacated by a politics class.

Following introductory remarks by General Committee chairman Donald Ivey and by Father John Kelly, a motion to adjourn was made by student member Cam Harvey. He said student vacancies on the committee should be filled before debate began on a subject as crucial as the undergraduate program. Students have a total of 49 seats, of which 21 are vacant. A by-election is being held to fill them.

Harvey's motion for a four-week adjournment won majority approval from General Committee members.

Research News

Ministry of Health

Applicants are reminded that the Ontario Ministry of Health requires the certificate of Human Ethical Acceptability to be submitted *with* the application for a research grant on the *November 1* deadline. If your project has not yet been approved by the University of Toronto Human Ethics Committee, your protocol must be submitted before *October 23* or it will be impossible to process the approval for the ministry's deadline.

Canadian Science Policy Discussion Series

The next program in this series, "What's What in Energy", will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 17 between noon and 2 p.m. in the Wilson Hall Common Room, New College. All interested members of the University community are invited to attend. (See Events, page 14.)

Upcoming deadlines

Atkinson Charitable Foundation:

Non-medical research grants are to be submitted to ORA by *October 31*. Please submit original plus seven copies for internal review.

Medical research grants will have an earlier Faculty of Medicine deadline. Call 978-6013 for exact date.

Canadian Liver Foundation (formerly Canadian Hepatic Foundation):

Research grants — *November 15*.

Fellowships and scholarships — *November 30*.

New forms and guidelines available.

Hospital for Sick Children Foundation:

Three deadlines per year, next is *November 1*. Forms also available directly from foundation office, 555 University Ave., Toronto, M5G 1X8.

Kidney Foundation:

Research grants and fellowships — *November 1*. New forms and guidelines available.

Medical Research Council:

Research grants and equipment grants — *November 15*. New forms and guidelines available.

Muscular Dystrophy Association:

Deadline for grants-in-aid, fellowships and patient service grants has been *moved forward to November 20*. New forms should be available by Oct. 15.

Ontario Ministry of Health:

Research grants, establishment grants and demonstration model grants — *November 1*. New forms and guidelines available.

Energy, Mines & Resources:

Research grants — *November 15*. New forms and guidelines available.

Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council (formerly NRC):

Research grants, travel grants and conference grants — *November 1*. Please check with departmental secretary or administrative assistant for new forms and internal deadline where applicable.

Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council (formerly Canada Council):

Research grants of \$10,000 and more — *October 15*.

U.S. National Institutes of Health:

Next deadline for new research grants — *November 1*.

Contact ORA at 978-2163 for further information and appropriate application forms and guidelines.

Committee Highlights

Academic Affairs Committee, Sept. 27

The Academic Affairs Committee at its meeting Sept. 27 recommended that the Governing Council approve proposals from Scarborough College concerning major, minor and college programs to be completed by all students on the understanding that an acceptable terminology will be worked out by Scarborough College, the Faculty of Arts & Science and Erindale College.

The proposed programs are consistent with Erindale College curriculum regulations and the recommendations of the Kelly Committee. The proposed major programs are analogous to the major programs currently offered by the college and similar in scope and intensity to the specialist programs in the Faculty of

Arts & Science. The proposed minor programs are new programs for the college that are envisaged as similar to the minor programs in arts and science.

The Business Affairs Committee, Sept. 19, recommended for approval to Governing Council:

- Alterations in the FitzGerald Building for the accommodation of nutrition and food science at an estimated cost of \$150,000; the alterations will provide 10 staff offices and four laboratories.

Items received for information included a report on the background and options open to the University with respect to the Lillian Massey building.

Job Openings

Below is a partial list of job openings at the University. Interested applicants should read the Promotional Opportunity postings on their staff bulletin boards, or telephone the Personnel Office for further information. The number in brackets following the name of the department in the list indicates the personnel officer responsible. Please call: (1) Sylvia Holland, 978-6470; (2) Penny Tai-Pow, 978-5468; (3) Manfred Wewers, 978-4834; (4) Ann Sarsfield, 978-2112; (5) Barb Lipton, 978-4518; (6) Clive Pyne, 978-4419; (7) W.C. Hooper, 978-8749.

Clerk Typist II

(\$8,520 — 10,030 — 11,540)
Purchasing (3), Mathematics (sessional) (1), English, part-time (1), Physical Plant (6), Graduate Studies (2)

Clerk II

(\$8,520 — 10,030 — 11,540)
Faculty of Education (4), Physical Plant (6)

Clerk III

(\$9,370 — 11,040 — 12,710)
Education (4)

Clerk-Steno III

(\$9,370 — 11,040 — 12,710)
Comptroller's Office (3)

Secretary I

(\$9,370 — 11,040 — 12,710)
Institute for Policy Analysis (5), Industrial Engineering, part-time (5), Physics (1)

Clerk Typist III

(\$9,370 — 11,040 — 12,710)
Urban & Community Studies (1), Administrative Services (5), Woodsworth College (2), Library Automation Systems, union, \$10,168 (3)

Secretary II

(\$10,330 — 12,160 — 13,990)
Education (4), Pathology (4), Press (Downsview) (5), Medical Genetics (6), Geology (1), Institute of Child Study (4)

Secretary III

(\$11,370 — 13,370 — 15,370)
Physics (1), Hart House (5), Criminology (5), New College (2), Admissions (5)

Administrative Assistant I

(\$11,370 — 13,370 — 15,370)
Radiological Research Labs (4), Admissions (5)

Administrative Assistant II

(\$14,760 — 17,370 — 19,980)
Lipid Research Clinic (4)

Programmer II

(\$14,760 — 17,370 — 19,980)
Preventive Medicine & Biostatistics (2)

Laboratory Technician I

(\$10,330 — 12,160 — 13,990)
Medical Genetics (6)

Laboratory Technician II

(\$12,650 — 14,880 — 17,110)
Chemical Engineering (5), Medicine (4), Ophthalmology (4), Banting & Best (6)

Laboratory Technician III

(\$13,960 — 16,430 — 18,900)
Medicine (4), Pharmacy (4)

Programmer III

(\$18,160 — 21,370 — 24,580)
Computing Services (3)

Computer Operator II

(\$12,650 — 14,880 — 17,110)
Library Science (1), Computing Services (3), Library Automation Systems, union, \$12,385 (3)

Research & Planning Officer

(\$20,140 — 23,700 — 27,260)
Office of the Vice-President — Research & Planning and Registrar (2)

Co-ordinator, University Information Systems

(\$29,500 — 36,880 — 44,260)
Office of the Vice-President — Research & Planning and Registrar (7)

Co-ordinator of Program Development

(\$11,180 — 13,370 — 15,130) (Part-time range)
Continuing Studies, 50 percent part-time (2)

Accountant V

(\$20,140 — 23,700 — 27,260)
Library Automation Systems (3)

Director — Student Affairs

(\$23,540 — 27,710 — 31,880)
Dean's Office, Arts & Science (1)

Assistant to Co-ordinator

(\$10,330 — 12,160 — 13,990)
Dean's Office, Arts & Science (1)

Assistant to Financial Officer

(\$10,330 — 12,160 — 13,990)
Dean's Office, Arts & Science (1)

Marketing Representative II

(\$16,390 — 19,280 — 22,170)
Library Automation Systems (3)

Research Assistant

(\$11,370 — 13,370 — 15,370)
Psychology (1)

Research Assistant

(\$13,960 — 16,430 — 18,900)
Nutrition & Food Sciences (6)

Police Constable

(\$13,312)
St. George Campus (6)

Library Technician II

(\$8,520 — 10,030 — 11,540)
Faculty of Law (6)

Classified

A classified ad costs \$5 for up to 35 words and \$.25 for each additional word. Your name counts as one word as does your phone number, but the components of your address will each be counted as a word.

A cheque or money order payable to *University of Toronto* must accompany your ad.

Ads must be submitted in writing, 10 days before *Bulletin* publication date, to Marion de Courcy-Ireland, Information Services, 45 Willcocks St. Ads will not be accepted over the phone.

For sale — brass fireplace rail. Also, electric heater for fireplace. Good condition. Call after 6 p.m. 783-4837.

For Sale: 1966 Volvo 122S, reasonable condition. Michelin radial tires, paint job 15 months ago, needs some work. As is \$300 or best offer. Call David, 978-4161 or 845-6649.

Bulletin

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Minoan site that escaped destruction

discovered by Professor Joseph Shaw on the lonely but beautiful coastline of Crete



Prof. Shaw standing in doorway of monumental Minoan building discovered in 1979

by Jacqueline Swartz

In the first large-scale Canadian excavation in Greece, a major Minoan site has been discovered by a team led by U of T archaeologist and fine arts professor Joseph W. Shaw.

Kommos, a now-deserted harbour in southern Crete, eight kilometres southwest of the Minoan centre of Phaistos, has yielded evidence of a flourishing pre-Greek centre.

It wasn't until the beginning of this century that Crete was thought of as anything but a backwater of Greece, although it was acknowledged to be the birthplace of the god Zeus and the home of the legendary King Minos. Even in 150 BC, the Greek historian, Polybius, described Crete as a place of greed and avarice, murder and civil wars. If Crete

had a past, it was obscured in myth.

Then, in 1900, British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans began excavating the palace at Knossos and discovered the Cretan Golden Age. Between 2000 and 1400 BC, Crete was richer and more civilized than any other area of what was later called Greece. It was a civilization marked by peacefulness, trade with the mainland of Greece and the Near East, a high level of design and craftsmanship, an absence of despotic kings and ruling male gods (the supreme deity seems to have been an earth goddess), and a labyrinthine palace style replete with the presence of bulls in statues and frescoes (leading Evans to use the term Minoan to describe the culture, after the Minotaur legend of the bull in the maze).

Subsequently, numerous other Minoan sites were discovered. By 1962, with the unearthing of Kato Zakros on the eastern tip of Crete, many archaeologists believed that all major prehistoric centres on the island had been found.

Although Evans and other archaeologists made references to Kommos, it was not excavated. In 1965, Shaw, who was writing about ancient Greek harbours, visited the abandoned area.

"From my first visit to Kommos, it was clear that the site, although largely hidden by sand, some of it quite deep, would repay excavation," said Professor Shaw. He speculated that Kommos, a town of about 700 inhabitants, was "the only significant settlement of prehistoric times along this stretch of lonely but beautiful coastline."

It took 10 years before the digging could begin. The land had to be purchased and permission to excavate obtained from the Greek government, which at that time allotted only three permits per year for all

of North America. In 1976, under the sponsorship of U of T and the Royal Ontario Museum, with the co-operation of the Greek Archaeological Service, an interdisciplinary team (including geologists, botanists, and experts in shells, insects and pottery) was formed under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. The Canada Council and the SCM Corp. contributed funds.

In 1976, the 20-member team, including Shaw's wife, Professor Maria Shaw, fine arts, Scarborough College, and professors and students from Canada, the US and England, along with 20 workmen from the neighbouring village of Pitsidia, began to unearth the remains of houses first built in the Late Minoan I period (1600-1450 BC). These structures were found on a hilltop; farther down the hillside, houses were found that dated from the Middle Minoan period (2000-1600 BC). One contained seven rooms and included a bathroom (an advanced plumbing system was one of the features of the Knossos palace). Shaw's aim was to establish a chronological index of Minoan pottery and building styles. He also sought clues to domestic life: "How people lived, what they ate... not just the pretty stuff."

The team, which has returned to the site every summer since 1976, soon found pottery and domestic artifacts — a wine press, stone tools for cutting and grinding, shells from (eaten) shellfish, and fixed hearths, almost unknown in prehistoric Crete.

The discovery of Ephyrean goblets — bowl-like cups resting on tall stems and decorated with sea motifs in black on a

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Bronze bull ca 700 BC found in early Greek shrine



Pottery from abandoned Minoan storeroom ca 1700 BC

Minoan site that escaped destruction

Continued from Page 3

light background — provides a link with Knossos and the mainland since this type of pottery was used in both places around 1400 BC. Because of the absence of a Minoan literature, such clues are particularly important to establish a history. ("Linear A", the earliest Minoan language, has not yet been deciphered. "Linear B", found only at Knossos and on the Greek mainland, has been decoded, but tablets reveal mainly storage and commerce lists.)

In the course of digging, over six metres of sand were removed. Because Roman and Byzantine buildings were not erected at Kommos, as they were in other parts of the island, the team's excavation began at the Classical period.

This summer, the dig yielded particularly striking finds: a Middle Minoan storeroom; a huge Minoan building, larger than any previously found at the site; and a Greek temple built in a Cretan style.

This discovery Shaw describes as surprising and spectacular: "the best-preserved Classical sanctuary complex in Crete."

In 1977, a sanctuary constellation that dates from Classical/Hellenistic times (500-150 BC) was found. It includes a court with four altars, probably built in Hellenistic times in a symmetrical arrangement Shaw describes as "rare, if not unique, in the Graeco-Roman period". On one of the altars a terracotta bull was found in the same position it had occupied since the second century BC.

West of the two northern altars is a temple, around which the altars were arranged. Dedicated to gods that have yet to be determined (although a relief of the god Pan was found), the temple contains a large hearth and benches around the interior. The temple is part of the sanctuary, and it was rebuilt after the remainder of the sanctuary was deserted due to a fiery catastrophe. The temple was used as late as 125 AD. Numerous dedicatory inscriptions have been found which will yield additional information when they are studied in detail.

When the team probed the base of one of the two columns of the temple, they found that the columns did not rest on a proper foundation but lay directly upon an earlier hearth. Ashes and burnt bone fragments suggested a hearth-altar. Nearby lay eighth through fifth century BC clay vessels, including black glaze objects decorated with figures of men, one a warrior scene.

Even more surprising to the team was that underneath this hearth was still another altar, consisting of three tapering slabs. In between the slabs was a remarkable collection of objects. A



General view of the Kommos site looking north. The sanctuary is in the foreground

faience (glazed earthenware) Egyptian goddess, the lion-headed Sekhmet, goddess of war and peace, was set above a six-inch bronze horse dating from the seventh century BC. In another gap was a small faience male figure, probably a pharaoh. Nearby was a three-inch bronze bull and a large, wooden bowl, preserved through carbonization.

"We have found a splendid temple with an unusually well-preserved interior," concludes Shaw, explaining that the Classical temple was built intentionally on the earlier sacred site, with the column base location providing the direct physical connection. His group plans to continue working on the details of the temple's evolution and the significance of the first (lowest) shrine.

West of the temple, remains of a large Minoan building were found this summer on a slope leading to the beach. The walls, over two metres high, are constructed in a "monumental manner suggesting palatial technique", that is, of such large proportions that the building could hardly be a house. Near

the building there is a corridor leading to the shore, an indication that the building may have been used for harbour trade functions.

The building is of special significance because it was last used at the end of the Late Minoan period. Archaeologists believe that the palace at Knossos burned around 1700 BC. It was rebuilt and once again destroyed by a catastrophe believed to be either an earthquake or a Mycenaean invasion, in 1450 BC, and Minoan civilization never recovered, causing Evans to dismiss the Late Minoan period as a miserable squatters' world. But based on the discovery of such extensively well-preserved Late Minoan buildings, as well as pottery similar to that found at Knossos, Shaw says that unlike other sites that were burned, Kommos escaped. "Perhaps the Mycenaeans invaded Crete and did not destroy Kommos because they thought it was useful as a harbour."

While it seems likely that Kommos continued to function after the calamity that crippled other parts of the island,

there is little evidence that it flourished. Like many modern-day mansions that have seen better times, Late Minoan houses were subdivided.

Having uncovered part of a town of about 20,000 square metres, Shaw's team is now interested in exploring the earlier (Middle Minoan) buildings in the area. On this level they found a storeroom this summer containing six storage vases set against the walls. Around the vases lay over 30 vessels (many in fragments): cups, pitchers, and rhyta (rare, often sacred receptacles). One rhyton, decorated with horizontal red bands and a palm leaf in white, is paralleled only by a fragment found by Evans at Knossos, says Shaw.

With the establishment of Kommos as a major Minoan centre, and the discovery of clues to what happened to the island shortly after the destruction of its major palatial centre at Knossos, Shaw's project continues to shed light not only on the glory that was Crete but on the beginning of its dark ages.



Fragment of rare cup (600 BC) from Greek shrine. Experts have not seen anything quite like the representation here, particularly the "birdcage" object carried by the warrior



Classical Greek sanctuary with four altars. Court is in the foreground

Grant for analysis of traffic accidents could lead to safer cars and roads

Professor Lloyd D. Reid of the Institute for Aerospace Studies has been awarded a grant of \$28,500 from the General Motors Corp. to investigate through mathematical models and actual driving tests how drivers react in accident situations.

Prof. Reid is one of a handful of researchers in the world doing mathematical analysis and simulator tests of driver reactions. Traditionally, mathematical analysis in this field has focused on the structural relationships of the vehicle to the roadway.

The aerospace engineer says his first task will be to put into a mathematical model the same inputs that a driver sees in the form of an instrument panel, instrument readings, the parameters of his outside view, along with the factors of car weight and speed and the conditions of the road.

Next, an accident situation — in mathematical terms — will be programmed into the model. Predictions will then be made of the reactions of different types of drivers — skilled,

motivated, and unskilled — to emergency situations.

These predictions will be tested through driving experiments in which a driver operates a simulated automobile, reacting to different situations shown on a screen.

These tests will be used to refine the mathematical models, which as a final step will be tested with a car customized for tests on an experimental track. Drivers of this car will go through accident avoidance maneuvers like those in the mathematical model and driving simulator. An optical device will record where the car is on the track, while other tracking equipment records facts about the car's structure during the maneuvers.

Prof. Reid says these tests could have wide applications, from helping auto designers build safer cars to providing information to researchers in transportation helpful in building safer roads.

New theory of leadership postulated by management studies researchers

What characterizes a good leader? While in the past theorists believed that effective leaders have a certain set of personality traits, researchers from the Faculty of Management Studies have recently advanced a theory that focuses on the goals and needs of the follower.

Called the Path-Goal Theory, it postulates that leaders — managers, supervisors, etc. — can be more effective by determining what their employees' personal goals are and making the job a means of fulfilling them.

"Part of the task is to link up the worker's need and personality with his/her performance," says Professor Martin Evans. "If I as a supervisor diagnose that someone is a night person, I would try to respond to his needs while maximizing his performance. One way might be for him to work flexible hours," he says, if the work situation allows it.

This type of leader would also make sure subordinates have the necessary resources and co-operation to reach their goals, clarify the kind of performance expected by the organization and ensure that good performance leads to rewards.

(Evans and co-researcher Professor Robert House based their path-goal concept on the Expectancy Theory of Motivation: performance depends on the clarity of the employee's goal, the probability he sees of achieving it and the connection of the goal to rewards. "I might want to be a famous athlete, but if I know I'm never going to make the Olympics, or be rewarded in other ways, I'm not going to try very hard," says Evans.)

An outgrowth of the Path-Goal Theory is their Charismatic Leadership Theory. It describes a leader who can influence followers' self-esteem, values and emotional responses to their jobs.

"To the extent that a leader can alter a subordinate's values and transform tasks into missions, he is charismatic," explains House. Such a leader can articulate goals in terms of values that have ideological significance to subordinates — for example, Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" message.

Furthermore, a charismatic leader arouses a follower's need for achievement, for a sense of belonging, or for power.

"Military combat leaders frequently appeal to symbols of authority and the threat of the enemy to arouse power needs, a need especially relevant to the

expression of physical hostility and aggression," says House.

Once such needs are aroused, followers' self-esteem is enhanced by leaders who show high expectations and a high degree of confidence in their subordinates.

Thus, while the Path-Goal Theory describes a leader who takes followers' goals, values and desires as givens, the Charismatic Leadership Theory works on the basis that leaders can affect followers' values and goals.

The researchers see both kinds of leadership as desirable, depending on the situation. Path-goal leadership, they believe, is called for in situations where jobs are viewed as a means to satisfaction and earning a living. Charismatic leaders, on the other hand, are more appropriate to situations in which performance goals are defined in terms of ideological values.

Evans and House see their theories as valuable in selecting and training leaders, and in matching them with subordinates. They emphasize the need for testing their theories in the field. Says Evans, "It will take at least 10 or 15 years, but I think there will come a time when we will be able to select people who have a high propensity for leadership and enhance their natural abilities."

Polanyi among UTFA reps

Continued from Page 1

research grants thus further reducing their effective purchasing power.

Finlayson said that for the past seven or eight years, the universities' two main sources of revenue — formula grants and tuition fees — have risen much less rapidly than the cost of living. Ontario is the country's second richest province yet it ranks eighth in its support of universities per student enrolled. He added that universities with stable enrolments, such as U of T, are being called upon to subsidize those with declining enrolments so this University will have less money per undergraduate than most others in the province. The result, he said, is the necessity of providing instruction in Convocation Hall to groups of 1,000 or more students.

Because of an almost complete freeze on hiring at U of T, said Finlayson, mature teacher-scholars with national and international reputations often are not replaced by persons of comparable stature; and promising young teacher-scholars are being denied an opportunity to establish themselves in their profession. He also warned that if the present uncompetitive salary structure continues, U of T won't be able to compete for outstanding talent when hiring does resume. He said it was already difficult to attract the best candidates in the few areas, such as economics, where jobs are still available.

The brief stated that since 1971, seven annual across-the-board increases for faculty members and librarians at U of T have raised their salaries 51.2 percent; the consumer price index has increased by 80.1 percent. While engineering professors were receiving that across-the-board increase of 51.2 percent,

Level 4 engineers throughout Canada received average increases amounting cumulatively to 79.9 percent.

Canada is in the process of losing from science a generation of our brightest young minds, who are either choosing other careers or countries, said Prof. Polanyi. He cited a Science Council study which shows that the average research grant to the individual US researcher — even after taking into account substantial overheads there — is still two to three times greater than the average grant made to a Canadian university scientist.

"This major difference in funding levels will be reflected in our scientific performance, our scientific reputation, and ultimately, our technological successes."

He observed that the researcher working with less money, time, and assistance, tends to choose less venture-some research projects so he'll be assured of something to show for his year's work when his research grant comes up for renewal.

The five-year plan of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, submitted to the Clark government three months ago, could turn the tide for the physical sciences in Canadian universities, he said.

"But NSERC can only provide about half the cost of performing research. The other half, in the form of professional salaries, university buildings and facilities, must come from the province."

\$200,000 set as U of T's United Way goal

The United Way campaign is underway for 1979 and this year U of T campaign organizers hope to be able to raise \$200,000.

Co-chairmen of the University's campaign committee are Dean Ralph Garber of the Faculty of Social Work, and Dean Gordon Slemon of the Faculty of Applied Science & Engineering. Campaign co-ordinator will again be R.B. Oglesby, associate secretary of the Faculty of Arts & Science, with the assistance of E.B.M. Pinnington, director of the Department of Alumni Affairs.

Last year, with a target of \$170,000, academic and administrative staff contributed \$163,801. The target was actually met, or slightly exceeded, taking into consideration that one group pre-

viously included in the University's figures reported separately, but only 24 percent of staff were donors.

"That means only one in four contributed," says Oglesby, "which is not very high for an academic institution in the heart of the city."

He'd like to see the number of donors double this year, which would put the University well over target.

President James Ham will play a special role in this year's United Way campaign, having been invited to chair the Education Division of the campaign for the Metro Toronto area.

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PhD Orals

Since it is sometimes necessary to change the date or time of an oral examination, please confirm the information given in these listings with the PhD oral office, telephone 978-5258.

Wednesday, October 10

Igor Sherman, Department of Physiology, "Phenomena of Critical Closing and Critical Opening in the Coronary Circulation of the Dog." Prof. J. Grayson. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Gabor Kunstatter, Department of Physics, "Theories of Gravitation in a Non-Riemannian Space-Time." Prof. J.W. Moffat. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Eric J.H. Moore, Department of Mathematics, "Localization and an Extended Brown Representability Theorem in a Homotopy Category." Prof. P.H.H. Fantham. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 3 p.m.

Thursday, October 11

Calvin L. Smiley, Department of English, "Picturesque Past and Problematic Present: English-Canadian Fiction in Transition 1880-1920." Prof. C. Bissell. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

James Dolan Colby, Department of English, "I.A. Richards' Theory of Emotive Meaning: The Philosophical Background and Development of I.A. Richards' Early Work — 1919-1935." Prof. R.A. Greene. Room 201, 65 St. George St., 1 p.m.

Werner Klotzbücher, Department of Chemistry, "Bimetal Atom Chemistry: Synthesis, Characterization and Photochemistry of Transition Metal Atoms and Clusters in Inert Gas Matrices." Prof. G.A. Ozin. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 1 p.m.

Friday, October 12

Mark Denis Morelli, Department of Philosophy, "Philosophy's Place in Culture: A Model." Prof. T.D. Langan. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Peter C. Davies, Department of Mathematics, "Small Baire Spaces and σ -Dense Partial Orders." Prof. F.D. Tall. Room 327, Faculty of Library Science, 140 St. George St., 12 noon.

Kitty Hoffman, Department of English, "A History of *Vanity Fair*: A Modernist Journal in America." Prof. C.R. Blake. Room 7203, Medical Sciences Building, 2 p.m.

Sharon Lynn Oviatt, Department of Psychology, "The Development of Language Comprehension in Infancy." Prof. S.E. Trehub. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Ingrid Albina Leman, Department of Philosophy, "The Possibility of an Ontological Understanding of Death and the Other." Prof. L.E.M. Lynch. Room 201, 65 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Cornelius Thomson Mwalwanda, Department of Political Economy, "Balance of Payments Management in Malawi, 1966-1976." Prof. G.K. Helleiner. Round Room, Massey College, 2 p.m.

John Dudley Stanley, Department of History, "A Political and Social History of the Duchy of Warsaw, 1807-1813." Prof. P. de B. Brock. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Omar Caporaletti, Department of Physics, "High Field Magnetic Properties of Fe-Pt Alloys in the Context of the Invar Problem." Prof. G.M. Graham. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 3 p.m.

Gregory H. Moore, Institute for the History & Philosophy of Science & Technology, "Zermelo's Axiom of Choice: Its Origins and Role in the Development of Mathematics (1821-1940)." Prof. J. Dauben. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 5 p.m.

Monday, October 15

Douglas F. McIntosh, Department of Chemistry, "Aspects of the Metal Vapour Chemistry of the Group 1B Elements." Prof. G.A. Ozin. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Sidney F.R. Thomas, Department of Industrial Engineering, "A Theory of Semantics and Possible Inference, with Applications to Decision Analysis." Prof. I.B. Turksen. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Robert L. Fraser III, Department of History, "Like Eden in Her Summer Dress: Gentry, Economy, and Society: Upper Canada, 1812-1840." Profs. M. Cross and G.M. Craig. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Paul J. Klemp, Department of English, "The Garden of God: A Study of the Green World in the *Faerie Queene* and *Paradise Lost*." Prof. H.R. MacCallum. Room 201, 65 St. George St., 11 a.m.

William George Vine, Faculty of Social Work, "A Case Study of the Relationship between a Community and the Province of Ontario in Developing Policies for Residential Care." Prof. D. Bellamy. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 1 p.m.

Sylvain Houle, Department of Electrical Engineering, "Multiple On-Axis Fresnel Zone Plate Imaging in Nuclear Medicine." Prof. M.L.G. Joy. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Gregory Lorne Yorke, Department of Mechanical Engineering, "A Multi-variable Control Algorithm for Non-Linear Space-Time Nuclear Reactor Dynamics." Prof. D.B. Cherchas. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Tuesday, October 16

Herbert Eduard Hartmann, Department of Philosophy, "St. Thomas and Prudence." Prof. L.E.M. Lynch. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Milda Danys, Department of English, "Trollope's Theory of the Art of Fiction." Prof. H. Kerpneck. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 1 p.m.

B. Juan Garcia, Department of Physics, "Acoustic Properties of Bone." Profs. K.G. McNeill and R.S.C. Cobbold. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 3 p.m.

Wednesday, October 17

Donna Lianne Marie Mitchell, Department of Educational Theory, "Learned Helplessness and Patient Education." Prof. D. Abbey. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Bernard Hubert Radziuk, Department of Chemistry, "Studies on the Development of Instrumentation and Methods for Multielemental Metal Speciation Using Atomic Absorption and Fluorescence Spectrometry." Prof. J.C. Van Loon. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 10.15 a.m.

John Edward Anthony Costello, Department of Educational Theory, "Imagination and Freedom: A Philosophical Exploration of the Contemporary Search for an Integrating Image of the Human." Prof. E. Sullivan. Room 201, 65 St. George St., 12.30 p.m.

Michael Sargent, Centre for Medieval Studies, "James Grenehalgh as Textual Critic." Prof. E. Colledge. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Claude Cox, Department of Near Eastern Studies, "The Textual Character of the Armenian Version of Deuteronomy." Prof. J.W. Wevers. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 3 p.m.

Catherine Maureen Clarke, Department of English, "Byron's Plays." Prof. J. Macpherson. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 4 p.m.

Thursday, October 18

Linwood Raymond DeLong, Department of German, "Ignatius Aurelius Fessler as a Historical Novelist: His Theory and Practice." Prof. H. Eichner. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Joseph Roger Claude Delaney, Faculty of Social Work, "A Study of the Influence of Professionalization and Bureaucratization of the Organizational Climate of Children's Aid Societies of Northern Ontario." Prof. J. Gandy. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Edward G. Thompson, Department of Educational Theory, "The Effects of the Metro Toronto Teachers' Strike on Students and Teachers." Prof. M. Fullan. Room 201, 65 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Francoise Martine Walliser, Department of Chemistry, "Synthesis of Bridged Steroids." Prof. P. Yates. Room 4049, Robarts Library, 10 a.m.

George Klein, Department of Electrical Engineering, "Structurally Stable Synthesis in Control." Prof. B.C. Moore. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Maia Bhojwani, Department of English, "Pan's Green Flower, The Earth: Vegetative Myths in Nineteenth Century Canadian Poetry." Prof. C.T. Bissell. Room 301, 65 St. George St., 12.30 p.m.

Robert Leslie Gambles, Department of Botany, "The Anatomy and Development of the Leaf of *Pinus Resinosa*." Prof. R.E. Dengler. Room 201, 65 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Miodrag S. Jankovic, Department of Aerospace Science & Engineering, "Deployment Dynamics of Flexible Spacecraft." Prof. P.C. Hughes. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Janis Langins, Institute for the History & Philosophy of Science & Technology, "The Ecole Polytechnique (1794-1804): From Encyclopaedic School to Military Institution." Prof. T.H. Levere. Round Room, Massey College, 2 p.m.

Philip Harold Robert Stepney, Department of Zoology, "Competitive and Ecological Overlap between Brewer's Blackbird and the Common Grackle, with Consideration of Associated Foraging Species." Prof. J.C. Barlow. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Susan Ruth Loube, Department of Biochemistry, "Studies on the Isolation and Characterization of the P388D1 Mouse Macrophage Surface Receptor for Immunoglobulin G." Prof. K.J. Dorrington. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Janet Ajzenstat, Department of Political Economy, "The Political Thought of Lord Durham." Prof. P.H. Russell. Room 4049, Robarts Library, 2 p.m.

Christine Lutgens, Centre for Medieval Studies, "The Canonists of British Library MS Royal 9E VIII and Canon Law in England in the 14th Century." Prof. L. Boyle. Room 104, Rehabilitation Medicine, 256 McCaul St., 2 p.m.

Friday, October 19

Terry Ross Anderson, Department of Botany, "Mychophagous Vampyrellidae from Soil that Perforate Spores of *Thielaviopsis Basicola* and *Cochliobolus Sativus*." Prof. Z.A. Patrick. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Daniel H. Gottesman, Department of Political Economy, "The Expense of Spirit: Indians, Ideology and the Origins of National Identity in British North America, 1630-1776." Prof. C. Bay. Room 201, 65 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Clement Dassa, Department of Educational Theory, "A Factor Analytic Model for Longitudinal Data." Prof. R. McDonald. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10.30 a.m.

Mervin Nicholson, Department of English, "A Rock That Sparkles: Eikasia and Dianoia Imagery, with Particular Reference to Keats and Stevens." Prof. H.N. Frye. Room 128, FitzGerald Bldg., 150 College St., 11 a.m.

Tom Barker, Department of Anthropology, "Barai Group Formation." Prof. D.H. Turner. Room 7203, Medical Sciences Building, 2 p.m.

S.A.N. Dossa, Department of Political Economy, "The Claims of Politics: A Study in the Thought of Hannah Arendt." Prof. C. Bay. Room 201, 65 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Norman Ball, Institute for the History & Philosophy of Science & Technology, "The Technology of Settlement and Land Clearing in Upper Canada prior to 1840." Prof. B. Sinclair. Round Room, Massey College, 2 p.m.

Kenneth Earle Calmain, Faculty of Social Work, "The Relationship between Ideology and Social Policy." Prof. D. Bellamy. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Edward Macierowski, Centre for Medieval Studies, "The Thomistic Critique of Avicennian Emanationism from the Viewpoint of the Divine Simplicity, with Special Reference to the 'Summa Contra Gentiles'." Prof. J. Owens. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Beda S.C. Chan, Department of Mathematics, "Similarity and Unicellularity of Triangular Operators." Prof. P. Rosenthal. Room 4049, Robarts Library, 3 p.m.

Harriet Kravitz Morris, Department of English, "Authorial Control of Sympathy for the Social Offender in Selected Novels by Elizabeth Gaskell and George Eliot." Prof. W.J. Keith. Croft Chapter House, University College, 3.30 p.m.

Monday, October 22

Andras G. Linder, Department of English, "The Modern American Long Poem with Special Reference to Louis Zukofsky's 'A'." Prof. E.W. Domville. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Elizabeth Anne Hamilton, Department of Sanskrit & Indian Studies, "A Critical Formulation of the Early Rasa Theory." Prof. A.K. Warder. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Patricia Deleeuw, Centre for Medieval Studies, "Pastoral Care in 8th and 9th Century Germany." Prof. M. Sheehan. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 3 p.m.

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Chinese universities have enrolment problems, too

with over 17 applicants for each freshman place, says William Saywell after his visit to Asia

by Pamela Cornell

While the threat of declining enrolment haunts Canadian universities, their counterparts in China have the opposite problem, says Vice-Provost William Saywell, who spent two months there this summer.

Last year, 6.9 million students wrote the nationwide entrance exams for 400,000 freshman places. Total enrolment in all Chinese educational institutions is about 210 million, almost the entire population of the United States; educational personnel, both teachers and administrators, number about 10 million.

Dramatic changes have taken place in educational policy, says Prof. Saywell, who lived in Peking with his family in 1973. He had been seconded on a one-year contract as first secretary in charge of cultural affairs at the Canadian embassy.

Since the deaths of revolutionary leaders Mao Tse Tung and Chou En Lai, once-influential left-wing radicals have been replaced by moderates whose prime goal for the country is rapid economic development.

"They realize education is a vital means to that end," says Saywell, "so they've devised a 'key school' system, with selected institutions being given the best teachers and the largest share of the resources. Those schools report directly to the education ministry in Peking."

During his visit, he met with officials from the ministry and from four leading universities: one in the western China province of Szechuan, one in Shanghai, and two in Peking. Before going to the mainland, he spent time in Hong Kong, doing research and interviewing journalists, scholars and expatriates.

In 1966, all universities and colleges in the People's Republic were closed, ostensibly for six months, but were not re-opened until 1970, and some, not until 71 or 72.

"It was a horrible period, when Red Guard fanatics burnt libraries and personal research papers. For five years, there was no higher education, no access to libraries or labs. Some academics were sent to the countryside, others were stripped of their positions."

When the universities were finally re-opened, significant changes had been made. Both teachers and students were chosen for their political alignment and party loyalty rather than for academic qualifications or intellectual ability.

Their time was divided equally among study, manual labour, and political discussion. Textbooks were written with a political slant. The number of years in school was cut from 12 to 10 for primary and secondary education, from four to three for a liberal arts degree, and from five to four for degrees in science and technology. Moreover, students couldn't go directly from school to university; they had to have spent at least two years as worker, peasant, or soldier.

In 1973, there were about 400 institutions of higher learning, including universities established for part-time study in factories and on agricultural communes. Now, among an estimated 600 higher education institutions, there are 89 "key" universities whose best students are likely to spend some time studying abroad at such places as Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, California Institute of Technology, and U of T. Foreign language study is mandatory, with English the number one choice, followed by Japanese, French, German and Spanish.

"The key system is probably a sound approach to raising the quality of education, particularly in the sciences and



engineering," says Saywell, "but, ironically, the Chinese are creating a new elite. The graduates of pampered institutions, particularly those who've studied abroad, are going to have radically different attitudes to politics, economics, and social development from the supporters of the cultural revolution. Being highly trained and socially sophisticated, they're likely to be less responsive than previous administrators to the needs of the peasants who constitute 80 to 85 percent of the population. Mao made all kinds of mistakes in his rural policies but at least he had a basic sense of life in the countryside."

Nevertheless, Saywell can't see the People's Republic becoming a bourgeois democratic society.

"China will always be socialist. It has to be. With a billion people in a country where only 15 percent of the land is cultivated, the central government must exert strong control over where people live and work, where resources will be allocated, who will be educated, and the nature of agricultural production. Otherwise the whole system would fall apart, as it did before."

Since the cultural revolution, about 17 million young people have been sent from the cities to work in the countryside because there aren't enough jobs to support the huge urban populations. Shanghai alone has 15 million residents.

Saywell was curious about whether or not Chinese foreign policy had changed

much since he'd lived there. He found it hadn't.

"Their central concern is the same as ever — Soviet imperialism. The Chinese want to have good relations with their western friends, they want NATO to be strong, and they want the US to keep an armed force in Asia. They're uneasy about Soviet involvement in Cuba, Africa, and southeast Asia and they think the Russians are pulling the wool over our eyes in the SALT talks."

Returning to China for the first time since 1973, Saywell was struck by the new freedom given the press and by the frankness of the people.

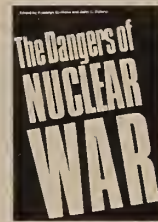
"It used to be you couldn't have a candid conversation unless it was with someone 'at the top'. Everyone else was too afraid. Now almost anyone will talk openly about the country's problems."

Saywell says he's unlikely to be visiting China again until after his three-year term as vice-provost. Then his first task will be to brush up on his Mandarin.

"One marvellous reform brought about by the Communist regime was the establishment of a common language. Mandarin was designated to take precedence over the many local dialects. I speak enough of it to get by though I've never been fluent. Still I was always understood well enough that I never went thirsty — and they make excellent beer there."

Press Notes

This year our Fall list of new publications is a particularly varied and interesting one. Space will not permit us to list all of the titles but the following is a small sampling. U of T authors are well represented. A full list is available on request.



The Dangers of Nuclear War

EDITED BY
FRANKLYN GRIFFITHS &
JOHN C. POLANYI

Experts from around the world, including Georgi A. Arbatov, McGeorge Bundy, and Lord Zuckerman, outline the increasing possibility of nuclear war and issue a pressing call for action. \$15.00 cloth, \$5.95 paper



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This beautifully illustrated book by the author of *Painting in Canada* is a highly readable account of the life and work of this popular nineteenth-century painter. 53 full colour and more than a hundred black and white reproductions. \$29.95

The Shaping of Peace

Canada and the search for world order 1943-57, Vol 1

JOHN W. HOLMES

A history of Canadian participation in the peace settlement and in the establishment of the United Nations. \$25.00

Homesteads

MARGARET MCBURNEY AND MARY BYERS

An affectionate, illustrated history of the pre-Confederation inns, mills, churches, and houses still standing along the early highways between Kingston and Toronto. \$15.00



The Rock Observed

Studies in the literature of Newfoundland

PATRICK O'FLAHERTY

In this witty and delightful book a Newfoundlanders looks at the conflicting impressions of his island left by writers over the centuries. \$15.00

Experience into Thought

Perspectives in the Coleridge notebooks KATHLEEN COBURN

A new, more human view of a man and poet whose achievements can only be fully understood against a background of suffering and loneliness. \$7.50

The Economics of David Ricardo

SAMUEL HOLLANDER

'A work which will make history in the History of Economic Thought.' Lord Robbins \$45.00

Soviet Literature in the 1970s

N.N. SHNEIDMAN

This book focuses on the works of six of the most gifted Russian prose writers of the decade. \$15.00

The Silenced Theatre

Czech playwrights without a stage

MARKETA GOETZ-STANKIEWICZ

\$20.00

Powers, Possessions, and Freedom

Essays in honour of C. B. Macpherson

EDITED BY ALKIS KONTOS

\$20.00

University
of Toronto
Press

New U of T, Theology connection

is advantageous to both institutions, says TST director

by Jacqueline Swartz

This year, for the first time, U of T has granted conjoint degrees with the Toronto School of Theology (TST). According to an agreement signed in February, the University shares in the conferring of degrees and has a place in the councils and committees of TST.

The Toronto School of Theology has been courting U of T since 1974, and with good reason — many of its operations mesh with those of the University. Several TST faculty members are cross-appointed to the graduate Centre for Religious Studies; the theological libraries of the member colleges are integrated with the University library regarding acquisition policy, finances and cataloguing; and by informal arrangement, a small number of students registered in a program at one institution may take courses for credit offered by the other institution.

In 1975, a further inducement was presented when the provincial government offered to double the Basic Income Unit grant to theology students proceeding towards a degree in a provincial university.

"Some people accused us of going through hoops for money," says C. Douglas Jay, director of TST. "But I would stress the academic advantages of the arrangement. We've had an *ad hoc* set-up for years. What the formal agreement should do is step up the pace of the network of relationships with the University. (TST is made up of Emmanuel, Knox, Trinity, Wycliffe, St. Michael's and Regis Colleges, and St. Augustine's Seminary.)

Jay believes that the network will benefit both parties. "Although the University gains nothing financially, we believe that our faculty and libraries represent significant academic resources, particularly in the areas of religion, history and music," says Jay, noting that there are already well-travelled paths between TST and the Faculty of Music and the Centre for Religious Studies.



C. Douglas Jay, director of the Toronto School of Theology

The formal agreement could only be made after the U of T Acts of 1906 and 1971 had been amended to eliminate a clause stating that the University could not award theological degrees.

"We were criticized for violating the separation of church and state," explains Jay. "The agreement was vigorously debated — people were aware it was a major step. Actually, I thought we'd have a much rougher time."

Jay says, however, that rigid separation of church and state "is not part of the Canadian experience. It's much more of an American phenomenon. The history in Ontario has been one of qualified co-operation. If we had separation dogma, the church-related federated colleges would not have been allowed."

Jay's position was expressed by G.S. French, president of Victoria University, in a 1975 letter included in a brief submitted by TST to the provincial Ministry of Colleges and Universities. Referring to the Enabling Act of 1887, which defined the conditions under

which church-related universities could enter into federation with the U of T, French wrote: "Implicit in the federation argument was an understanding that the several churches would continue to commit moral and financial resources to higher education in the humanities, and that the state would provide instruction for students in the church-related universities in the emerging natural and social sciences. As such, this constituted and constitutes not a move toward separation of church and state, but rather the strengthening of a tacit alliance by which the state agreed to further the interests of Christian religion in higher education."

Adds TST registrar, Father John Hochban: "Toronto was one of the last holdouts in Ontario. From their inception McMaster, Waterloo, Ottawa and Queen's Universities all granted theological degrees."

While Hochban emphasizes that "students at any university have the right to examine the fundamentals of their beliefs in a scholarly manner", it is also

the case that "a high percentage of TST students are heading towards ordination".

TST now has an enrolment of over 900 students, more than twice that of 1969, the year it was founded. This substantial increase owes as much to a renewed interest in theology as it does to TST's wide range of resources.

"All mainline Christian traditions are represented here," says Jay. In addition to those students who plan to be ordained, there are others who attend the school for their own enrichment. "We had a master of divinity who is now working with Joe Clark. He felt the deeper he understood his faith, the more effective he'd be in his work."

Jay points to a renewed interest in courses that interpret the foundations of the Judeo-Christian tradition. "In the 60s, there was a great interest in the esoteric and in social action. While we still have some very articulate socially active students, there are not as many who are primarily committed to social action. Now we find an interest in working within the church, combined with a general concern for social justice."

Another trend is the presence of women, who make up over 30 percent of the student body. "Most of the women students want to do something vocational," explains Hochban. "In the Anglican, Presbyterian and United Churches they can be ordained. But even at St. Michael's, where they cannot, women are getting masters of divinity degrees, the usual credential for ordination."

While the University affiliation will add to the resources of TST, Jay says it won't change the school's direction. "We have an identity in our own right. Our goal is not to become a Union Seminary, where denominational distinctions are eroded. We want to bring to each other our respective traditions and encourage dialogue and debate."

U of T, Quebec exchange enriches religious studies department

Canada's "two solitudes" may move a little closer to mutual comprehension through an exchange in the Department of Religious Studies.

Under an arrangement now entering its second year, religious studies professors from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) and from U of T are on assignment to each other's campuses.

This year's visitor to the University is Professor Roland Chagnion, whose teaching will include an upper-level undergraduate course, *The Nation as Religious Theme: The Case of Quebec*. At the institutional level, Chagnion will consider the forces that have contributed to Quebec nationalism, with major attention to the role of the church as a force both for conservatism and for change. He will also be examining, at the intellectual level, the role of such concepts as land and nation in men's experience of meaning and sacredness.

Chagnion will also be making appearances in other religious studies courses, such as two on religion and Canadian identity taught by Professor Roger Hutchinson. "He'll help us to get a scent of the changing role of the Roman Catholic church in a radically changing Quebec society," says Hutchinson. "We still tend to think in stereotypic terms, but obviously things have changed."

The negotiations which brought about

this visit, as well as the assignment of U of T's Professor Herbert Richardson to UQAM last year, go back two years to consultation between Bruce Alton, then associate chairman of religious studies, and Louis Rousseau, then chairman of UQAM's department of religious studies. Says Alton: "He told me how their program had weaknesses in the study of the rest of Canada and I allowed as how our program had nothing on Quebec."

With funding for moving and transportation expenses initially arranged through grants from the education ministries of Ontario and Quebec, an instructor teaches at the other university while still on assignment for, and on salary from, his home institution.

"The immediate payoff is for the hosting institution to have another scholar on staff," Alton says. "In a time of retrenchment, it offers visiting lecturers at minimum cost." In a sense, a cost to U of T is less immediately felt, he says, since the Department of Religious Studies is one of the largest anywhere and offerings in closely allied subjects can substitute, for a year, for those of an absent colleague. The UQAM department, being smaller, in effect sacrifices a bigger percentage of its teaching capacity in a year when one of its members goes to Toronto.

Another significant feature of the

exchange is that the traffic does not go both ways in the same year, which would dilute the host group at each end. The thing we don't want to have, says Alton, "is two people with mutual interests waving to each other as their trains pass near Kingston."

Academic exchanges are a great stimulus, observes Willard Oxtoby, director of the graduate Centre for Religious Studies, provided that there is an ongoing base of research in the field provided by the tenure-stream faculty. "You can do a lot with visiting professors during the time they're here," he says, "but in the long run it's your own people who have to provide the continuity of supervision for advanced students. I hope

that as the Toronto-Montreal exchange proceeds, it will develop a continuity all its own."

SGS council by-election

Ballots have been mailed to voters in the current by-election to fill a seat representing Division I on the Council of the School of Graduate Studies.

Any student registered in Division I (Humanities) who has not received a ballot may obtain one at the School of Graduate Studies, room 102, 65 St. George St. The by-election closes at 4 p.m., Friday, Oct. 12.

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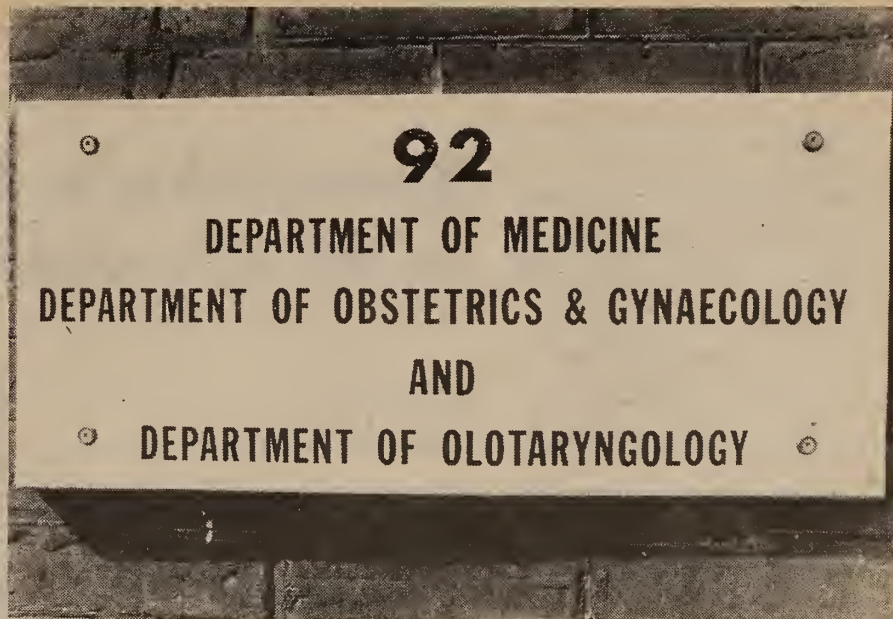
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Otology?

For many of us, otology is one of those words that our tongues will not take to without a bit of practice; we therefore can sympathize with the painter's slip of the brush.

Otology it was when the sign first went up two years ago at 92 College St., and Otology it has remained.

A secretary in the department assures us, however, that a requisition is in to

get a new sign done up. As to why they have waited so long, she wasn't quite sure.

The caller who tipped us off to the sign said he passes by 92 College every day on his way to work and only recently noticed the transposition. Understandable. Otology, Otology. They both sound fine.

Construction of Hart House gallery could begin in 1981

Construction of a formal gallery for Hart House's \$2 million art collection could begin in the summer of 1981 if provincial funding and Governing Council approval are secured.

The Campus & Community Affairs Committee has already approved in principle plans for the gallery, which it's estimated will cost \$480,000. The capital cost of the project will be funded entirely from sources outside the University. Once Governing Council approval has been secured, the federal and provincial governments will be approached for \$280,000. Hart House warden Richard Alway says that preliminary contacts with both senior levels of government have already been established and exploratory discussions have been encouraging.

The private sector is being approached for the remaining \$200,000 and since last December \$156,700 has been committed for the project. (Donations have been deposited with the University and, given the expected schedule of collection of these donations and the current return on investment, the total will amount to about \$175,000 by the time the project gets underway. Warden Alway anticipates that the remaining \$30,000 will be raised from the private sector within the next few months.)

The proposed gallery will occupy space in the northwest corner of the building on the first floor. Preliminary drawings have been developed by Michael Roberts of the architectural firm of Wilson Newton Roberts Duncan. (Roberts is the House architect and has been responsible for carrying out the interior restoration and renovation of University College.) Plans allow for two gallery rooms, one of which will have exhibition space for shows by beginning Canadian artists. The second and larger gallery will show the important and historic core of the House's permanent collection. The new gallery will have a total of 420 running feet of wall space for exhibition use.

In addition to the permanent collection, the gallery will hold exhibitions of "University art", travelling shows organized by outside agencies, and possibly student and faculty art.

As well as gallery space, the plans call for storage space and a curator's office.

Hart House possesses one of the finest historical collections of Canadian art in the country. Begun in 1925, the collection has for the most part been built up through purchases made from an acquisitions budget drawn from student fees paid to Hart House by successive generations of U of T students.

The collection also grows through gifts and bequests of paintings from individual private donors. In the past year, for example, Canadian paintings with a fair market valuation in excess of \$92,000 have been added to the Hart House permanent collection in this way.

As an extra bonus, the province, under a new policy, matches the value of works of art donated to an institution. The policy is presently being reviewed, but in the interim, the House has received \$50,000, which Alway says will fill holes in the collection.

At the present time, 59 of the collection's most important paintings, designated by the federal government as works of national significance, are on a five-year loan to the Art Gallery of Ontario. During this time, certain needed restoration work is being undertaken by AGO staff, at no cost to Hart House.

The whole question of proper conservation, security, and stewardship of this important historical collection of Canadian art is what prompted the House's Board of Stewards to proceed with plans for a formal gallery, says Warden Alway, but its existence, he says, will bring "a new aspect of life to the House and to the University."

Protest filed against CTV program on foreign students

A recent CTV program investigating the presence of foreign students in Canada contained many "distortions and inaccuracies", the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) has charged.

A strong protest has been filed by the AUCC with the president of the CTV network and the producers of its *W5* show. The program in question was aired Sunday, Sept. 30.

Host Helen Hutchinson claimed that "thousands of Canadians are being kept out of our universities by foreign students", citing such subjects as engineering, medicine, pharmacy and computer science. "The program was built around a particular case which was entirely unfounded", stated Alan Earp, president of Brock University and current president of the AUCC.

Against a backdrop of scenes of Chinese students at U of T (in fact, it was a meeting of the Chinese Students' Association), *W5* interviewed a Canadian student from St. Catharines who was not admitted to U of T's pharmacy program. The implication was made that she was refused admission because the space was taken by a foreign student. In fact only one visa student has been admitted to pharmacy since 1974. (To clarify any misunderstandings which might arise from the program's commentary, pharmacy dean Ross Baxter plans to send a letter, in conjunction with the Office of Admissions, to the high schools, outlining the faculty's enrolment policy.)

The program also implied that there are large numbers of "foreigners" in medicine at U of T; the fact is that there are only two visa students in a class of 256.

Much of the problem, the AUCC states, lies in confusion between landed immigrants and those with student visas. Landed immigrants cannot be differentiated from Canadians for the purposes of university admission. Visa students account for less than five percent of the

total enrolment in Canadian universities.

"There are similar distortions and inaccuracies in other examples and figures used by *W5*," Earp stated. "In the interest of fairness and accuracy, some correction is essential." Rather than hiding enrolment figures as was alleged by the CTV program, the universities have made available a detailed analysis of the admissions question in a recent report titled *Citizenship of Students and Faculty in Canadian Universities*. The report is available from the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada in Ottawa.

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not yet being solicited but a small organizing committee has been appointed.

Without research to point the way, says Wigdor, "the experts" can become advocates of a particular approach to "the issues" involving the elderly. Many have a vested interest in maintaining the *status quo*.

"Helping the elderly keeps a lot of people in jobs, but do we really want the elderly to be helped if they'd be happier helping themselves? Do we really offer them realistic choices for maintaining a satisfying life?"

Subsidized housing is all very well, she says, but it should be incorporated into multipurpose developments.

"The only justification for segregating the elderly is if they need special services. Yet Metro Toronto's apartment buildings for senior citizens don't even provide dining rooms where residents can get at least one hot meal a day when they don't feel up to cooking for themselves." Also, she says, each apartment should be equipped with an emergency buzzer to someone on the premises.

Wigdor thinks more effort should be made to help old people stay in the neighbourhoods they're used to. Home care services could be improved, she says, and direct financial assistance could be given to families keeping elderly relatives at home; those families could also be eligible for low-interest loans to pay for such renovations as installing a main-floor bathroom.

To determine what courses and research projects at U of T have some content on aging, Wigdor has circulated a questionnaire to a number of deans and departmental chairmen. She is also in the process of meeting with colleagues in anthropology, architecture, biochemistry, community health, dentistry, medicine, nursing, physical and health education, physiology, psychiatry, and social work.

The University won't be offering gerontology courses, as such, but Wigdor would like to help develop more course content at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. A scheme to establish a "minor" in gerontology is being discussed, as is the possibility of a diploma or certificate program. Also planned are a brochure, an internal newsletter, sponsorship of visiting lecturers, and monthly seminars for faculty members from the various disciplines actively involved in research on aging.

Blossom T. Wigdor's personal theory about aging is one of the reasons, at 55, she moved from Montreal to take up this four-year appointment at U of T.

"You're more inclined to stay youthful if you can still look for challenges and take a few risks, if you can deal with change and even be excited by it."

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Some personal insurance policies provide an extension covering property temporarily away from home. However, it is suggested that you check your insurance policies with your agent or broker to ensure that you have the coverage you wish and are aware of uninsured risks to your personal property.

The University's insurance manager is available for consultation at 978-6478.

Books

Beautiful new book sheds light on life of Cornelius Krieghoff

Krieghoff

J. Russell Harper

University of Toronto Press

After five years of research, both in Europe and North America, Russell Harper has released his long awaited and very impressive biography of Cornelius Krieghoff. It is certainly an account which manages to unravel many of the contradictory stories and confused facts surrounding the artist's existence and is without a doubt the most authoritative treatise on the artist to date.

Harper's style and narrative approach, however, are very much geared towards the art historian. The particular detail with which the author discusses Krieghoff's works may be found tedious by some readers. It is often difficult to maintain a grasp on the threads of Krieghoff's personal life that are woven throughout the book since many gaps still remain unsolved in the artist's story. Nevertheless, the truly superb selection of over 200 colour and black and white reproductions which illustrate this edition capture the warmth and charm of the world Krieghoff depicted on canvas.

When Cornelius Krieghoff arrived in Canada in 1839, he identified readily with this country. He saw many characteristics in the small communities of Quebec which reminded him of his own Germano-Dutch background and the carefree Dutch attitude to life. What surfaces through Harper's text and his subtle choice of illustrations, is a portrait of an adventurous, outspoken, fun-loving and often very shrewd artist, who had a keen sense for painting what people wanted to see. In order to gain artistic success in a "colonial environment" Krieghoff "grasped at any potential for increased income". He sold painted post cards and engravings, and auctioned off his works; by doing so he set an innovative example for Canadian artists who followed in his path.

Harper, a former art professor at Concordia University, has thoroughly researched every document and location connected with Krieghoff's name, in an effort to sort out the various conflicting stories about the artist. He visited Germany and interviewed descendants of Krieghoff's sister in order to reconstruct the culture and background which molded Krieghoff's artistic consciousness. Krieghoff was born in Amsterdam but studied painting and music in Dusseldorf as a youth. He was influenced by a German artistic movement at the time, which revived a style of popular 17th century Dutch painting dealing with vignettes of everyday life amidst local surroundings. These intimate subjects on small canvases were extremely popular with the prosperous bourgeois class who hung them in their homes.

Krieghoff discovered a similar market for his own works among the prosperous travellers, British railway workers and army officers, and businessmen living in Montreal and throughout Quebec. Krieghoff employed these acquired European techniques and adapted them to Canadian subject matter. He recorded the day to day life of the habitant "so graphically and with such appeal that to mention the word 'habitant' still conjures up in the popular imagination a people visually based on Krieghoff's interpretations."

Harper describes in minute detail the history and background associated with each of the paintings, providing an extremely thorough picture of 19th century Quebec life: the habitant farms



"A Red Indian Woman outside the Artist's Studio" by Cornelius Krieghoff, painted in the late 1840s, from a private collection

and homesteads, the sleighing parties at the foot of the Montmorency Falls painted for "the glittering Quebec social set"; the maple sugaring parties and hunting expeditions are all carefully anecdoted.

Krieghoff was thrilled by the natural beauty which he found in the Canadian landscape. His crimson sunrises over frozen lakes and the brilliant reds and oranges of his autumn works are unequalled. Harper illustrates, however, that Krieghoff's interpretations were those of a 19th century romantic, especially in the artist's depiction of the Indians he came in contact with. Harper describes the shocking state of filth, squalor and disease which the Caughnawaga natives were living in across the river from Montreal. Contrasted with Krieghoff's depiction of these people against a gorgeous autumn background, nobly hauling their canoes ashore, the author manages to put Krieghoff's work in its proper perspective. "The scenes of Indian life would have been as unacceptable to Krieghoff's patrons as pictures of the Quebec slums. He deliberately excluded all that was uncomfortable. Krieghoff was painting eye-catching pictures for a comfortable bourgeois class and neither he nor his patrons were interested in the realities of life."

For similar reasons Krieghoff's works have maintained their popularity today. The humour and charm they evoke is

certainly contrived. But like American artist Norman Rockwell, Krieghoff managed to lend a certain "photographic realism" to his nonetheless romantic visions of rural life. By the end of his life, interest in Krieghoff's work was so extensive that the number of forgeries and misattributions of his paintings was considerable. Harper's delightful last chapter deals with everything from crude imitations to the most expert of forgeries and should prove revealing to Krieghoff enthusiasts who thought they might have had an unknown original sitting in Grandmother's attic.

Harper has succeeded in providing a well developed overview of Krieghoff's world. Although often technical in its approach, the text is extremely informative. The glorious colour and quality of reproduction in the paintings themselves is incredibly accurate and many of the works have never been published before. The volume has been handsomely designed by William Reuter and will certainly delight any of Krieghoff's admirers.

Kevin Sullivan is a graduate of U of T and is presently producing a documentary film drama on Krieghoff's life.

Books

Nuclear war? Prospects to the year 2000

The Dangers of Nuclear War
Franklyn Griffiths and John Polanyi
University of Toronto Press

There used to be a popular prescription for what to do in case of nuclear attack, a prescription that ended by having us "kiss our ass good-bye". In a similarly terse, if more elegant vein, one of the authors of this collection, McGeorge Bundy, lets us know that our evasion of nuclear war during the 33 years since Nagasaki has been more the result of luck than of wisdom. That's right, more luck than wisdom. This constitutes a valuable, though unnerving, reminder that the theological concepts of deterrence made popular by the strategists and political scientists charged with management of the nuclear Sword of Damocles merit a healthy skeptic's resolve to do better.

Such was the objective of the authors of the papers presented at the 30th Pugwash Symposium held in Toronto in 1978 and now included in this volume. The weight of the ideas offered here is augmented by the experience and imagination of the authors who are among the most respected in the field, including Bundy, Lord Zuckerman, George Ignatieff, Georgi Arbatov and Richard Garwin. The two primary tasks they set for themselves, to examine the sources of our good fortune so far and the prospects of avoiding nuclear war over the next 20 years, clearly require a creative approach. The 10 papers cover such issues as nuclear crises, proliferation, escalation, general and limited war, nuclear terrorism and arms control. As the editors, Franklyn Griffiths and John Polanyi, acknowledge in their own concluding chapters, little is said which has not been said before, yet by focusing the discussion on the most fundamental problem, the likelihood of nuclear war, it becomes possible to sharpen our perceptions of it and the sort of future we have to face.

It appears that a prolonged period of global disarray lies in store for us, a period in which the likelihood of nuclear terrorism is high, of limited nuclear war less high and of general nuclear war less still. Given a changing strategic environment in which there will be more nuclear powers and possibly destabilizing weapons technologies, however, the

capacity of traditional arms control to secure the peace appears at best uncertain. It seems that something more is needed.

Aside from the stimulating thoughts contained in the several individual essays, which are highly readable and which alone are enough to recommend the book, the overall thrust of its conclusions constitutes a timely contribution to the ongoing discussion of security in the nuclear age which has, of late, taken on a decidedly nasty tone. The pre-eminent indicator of this turn in the discussion is the recently published volume written by a British general, Sir John Hackett, and others, entitled *The Third World War: A Future History*. In it, the authors describe in lurid detail the outbreak of World War III and conclude that the only way to avoid it is to greatly increase military spending within NATO. The book is anything but a helpful contribution to the problem, however, capitalizing on current paranoia regarding the Soviets and offering narrow technological prescriptions which are largely self-serving. One does indeed begin to feel like an ape on a treadmill. Besides being unhelpful, the book, now a best-seller, may support a self-fulfilling prophesy, whereby the expectation of war increases its likelihood.

In marked contrast, the Pugwash collection prescribes "a new readiness for imaginative political action both for drastic arms limitation and increased understanding" and offers ideas (though not solutions) on the pertinent subjects. The essays demonstrate a substantially more balanced view of the problem of change in the international system, providing a badly needed affirmation of its political essence and eschewing sterile calls for further technological fixes. While frankly admitting that it has not mastered the central paradox facing arms control today, that is, between the requirements of stable nuclear deterrence and the objective of reducing our dependence on nuclear weapons, the book is a valuable contribution toward framing the problem in a fresh and positive fashion.

John M. Lamb
Graduate student
Department of Political Science

Experiential learning workshop

University teaching and learning techniques beyond traditional lecture or seminar formats will be explored Nov. 16 in a workshop on experience-based learning co-sponsored by the Educational Development Office and the School of Continuing Studies.

Experience-based learning can take the form of simulations, such as moot court in law school, or of field work, such as a medical internship. While those approaches fit most obviously into professional programs (nursing, social work, forestry, public administration, nutrition and food sciences, medicine, and law), the techniques can also be applied in other disciplines. Experiential learning can be particularly fruitful with adult students who bring considerable experience and insight to the learning process.

An enthusiastic proponent of the method is Professor Heather Bates. She received a \$2,250 educational development grant last year to research ways in which experiential learning techniques could be used with her graduate students in community nutrition.

Before earning their master's degrees in health science, they must spend two months working in public health agencies from coast to coast. To help them critically analyze their field experience, Prof. Bates and two research assistants devised an appropriate bibliography and a 30-page "reflection journal" which, besides being a log of events, offers exercises to stimulate reflection. The result, says Bates, is clearly focused assessment discussion when the students return to the classroom.

Workshop organizers hope the day-long session in November will lead to the drafting of critical bibliographies on methods of ensuring the most effective use of experiential learning in the overall context of a program, as well as leading to the setting up of cross-disciplinary networks for sharing information on the topic.

For further information or workshop registration forms, call Joanne Harack Hayne, program co-ordinator, at the School of Continuing Studies, 978-7051.

'System on the brink'

OCUA's report on government funding

The current difficulties experienced by Ontario universities due to inadequate government funding are brought into sharp focus in a report just released by the Ontario Council on University Affairs (OCUA), an impartial advisory body reporting to the Ontario government.

Entitled *System on the Brink*, the paper echoes the concerns expressed by the Council of Ontario Universities (COU) at hearings before the OCUA earlier this year and more recently voiced by university executive heads and board chairmen at a meeting with Premier Davis and senior ministers. COU has estimated that in 1979-80 Ontario will rank eighth among the provinces in the level of operating grant per student, providing \$1,000 less per student than the average of the other provinces.

The OCUA financial analysis reveals that since 1970-71 the increase in university operating grants and tuition fees has consistently been well below — some years only half — the rate of inflation. Revenue per pupil at the elementary and secondary school level rose 35.5 percent in real terms between 1970-71 and 1978-79, compared with an eight percent decline in university revenues per student during the same period.

If this underfunding were to continue, the cumulative shortfall in revenues required just to maintain the already weakened university system could reach nearly \$230 million by 1983-84 according to OCUA. This "indicates a future of precipitous decline and turbulence as universities grapple with immense resource allocation problems."

The erosive effects of underfunding have been widespread, reaching every sector of the universities. Faculty salary

increases have not kept pace with inflation or with those of comparable groups. Continued insufficient provincial support could entail, the paper says, the elimination of up to 2,700 faculty positions. Non-academic staff positions will also be reduced.

Library acquisitions have been cut back sharply, resulting in a 40 percent drop in real terms per student. Expenditures on renovations and alterations to physical plants are only one-tenth of what could be expected in a conventional business context. Furniture and equipment are being made to serve three times longer than a normal average.

OCUA has also expressed concern over the future of research at Ontario universities: "The prospect looms that in a very few years, the universities may have neither the people nor the tools to maintain an adequate research base. The gains of the past 25 years are slipping away."

Ontario has lagged behind other provinces in the creation and funding of a science and industrial research council and in the development of a co-ordinated overall research strategy.

OCUA says that independent studies undertaken by COU endorse OCUA's own findings that, at a time when the demand for university education is strong and the number of entrants to universities is increasing again, universities now stand at the brink of a decline which threatens the continued existence of a quality university system in Ontario.

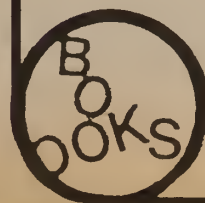
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Events

Lectures

Tuesday, October 9

The United Nations and the Korean Unification Question.

Prof. Kwang Lim Koh, Central Connecticut State College; lecture in program, "Korea: Land of the Morning Calm". Room 205, Faculty of Library Science, 140 St. George St. 8 p.m. (Society for the Support of Korean Studies, East Asian Studies and Community Relations)

Ricardo Legorreta.

Mexican architect will speak on his own work; second lecture in 1979-80 series. 3154 Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m. (Architecture, Toronto Society of Architects, Ontario Association of Architects)

Wednesday, October 10

Mechanisms of Attachment of Cells to Collagen.

Dr. George R. Martin, National Institute of Dental Research, Bethesda. 3171 Medical Sciences Building. 11 a.m. (Biochemistry)

Thursday, October 11

La Préparation du Nouveau recueil complet de fabliaux: problèmes de définition et de méthode.

Prof. Nico van den Boogaard, University of Amsterdam. Upper Library, Massey College. 4 p.m. (Graduate French and SGS)

What Price Nuclear Safety?

Robert Wilson, Ontario Hydro; Management Studies speaker evening. 7th floor conference room, Faculty of Management Studies, 246 Bloor St. W. 7.30 p.m. (Management Studies Alumni Association)

Family Fitness.

Prof. Robert Goode, Department of Physiology and Physical & Health Education; Physical & Occupational Therapy visiting professorship. Osler Hall, Academy of Medicine, 288 Bloor St. W. 8 p.m. (P & OT Alumni Association)

Friday, October 12

Virginia Woolf — Respecting the Mystery.

Prof. Ian Gregor, University of Kent. 113 New Academic Building, Victoria College. 2 p.m.

La Presse à sensation et la dépolitisation du fait politique: l'exemple de l'élection présidentielle.

Prof. Hugues Hotier, Université de Technologie de Compiègne. Room 108, Experimental Phonetics Laboratory, 39 Queen's Park Cresc. East. 3 p.m. (Graduate French and SGS)

Tuesday, October 16

Studies of English Language Literatures at the Institute of World Literature.

Alla Pavlovna Sarukhanyan, Gorky Institute of World Literatures, Moscow State University. Upper Library, Massey College. 4 p.m.

Wednesday, October 17

Moroccan Demography: Current Trends.

Prof. T. Baddou, National Institute of Statistics & Applied Economics, Rabat, Morocco; Middle East & Islamic Studies visiting scholar. Upper Library, Massey College. 4 p.m.

Was There a Minoan Landed Gentry?

Prof. Gerald Cadogan, University of Cincinnati. Lecture room, McLaughlin Planetarium. 4.30 p.m. (Archaeological Institute of America, Toronto Society)

Thursday, October 18

The Golden 38: A Social Profile of the American Presidents.

Prof. Edward Pessen, City University of New York; visiting Department of History; first of two Seagram Lectures, second lecture will be given Oct. 25. George Ignatieff Theatre, Trinity College, Devonshire Place. 4 p.m.

The Name of the Dead is Tutankhamun.

Taber James, Mississauga Egyptologist; first of "Two Evenings with Tutankhamun". 2074 South Building, Erindale College. 8 p.m. (Associates of Erindale College)

Friday, October 19

Analogs and Alternatives: The Confluence of Nutrition and Food Science.

Prof. Aaron M. Altschul, Georgetown University School of Medicine; annual Prof. Edna W. Park Lecture. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m. (Household Science Alumni Association)

Thursday, October 11

Numerical Modelling of Global Climate and Effects of Human Activities.

Sir John Mason, FRS, British Meteorological Service will give the Andrew Thompson Lecture. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4.10 p.m. (Physics, Atmospheric Environment Service and Canadian Meteorological & Oceanographic Society)

Monday, October 15

Traditional Jewish Approaches to the Song of Songs.

Prof. Arthur Leslie, Department of Near Eastern Studies. Religious Studies Lounge, 14-352 Robarts Library. 1 to 2.30 p.m. (Centre for Religious Studies)

Thursday, October 18

The Colour Degree of Freedom.

Prof. O.W. Greenberg, University of Maryland. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4.10 p.m. (Physics and SGS)

Wednesday, October 24

Two Applications of Two Dimensional Convection: The Cepheid Red Edge and the Core Helium Flash.

Prof. R. Deupree, Boston University. 137 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m. (Astronomy)



"Korea: Land of the Morning Calm." Dancer, Mrs. Yong Soon Kim, at the opening of the Korean exhibit in the Robarts Library. See Events for last lecture in series.

Concerts

Wednesday, October 10

Deborah Dunleavy Quartet.

Wednesday afternoon pop. East Common Room, Hart House. 12 noon to 2 p.m.

Harcus Hennigar, French Horn and Leslie Kinton, Piano

Second in noon-hour series, program includes Sonata for Horn and Piano, Op. 17, Beethoven. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 12.15 to 12.50 p.m. Information, 978-3771.

Thursday, October 11

Colleen Farrier, Piano.

Second in twilight series, program includes works by Schumann, Ravel and Ginastera. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 5.15 p.m. Information, 978-3771.

Saturday, October 13

U of T Symphony Orchestra.

Conductor Victor Feldbrill. Program: Passacaglia and Fugue, Harry Somers; Piano Concerto in G major, Maurice Ravel, soloist Stella Ng, third year performance degree student; Symphony No. 5, Beethoven. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. 8 p.m. Tickets \$3, students and senior citizens \$1.50. Information, 978-3744.

Sunday, October 14

U of T Wind Symphony.

Conductor Ronald Chandler. Program includes Sinfonietta for Winds and Percussion, Oskar Morawetz, and Introduction and Capriccio for Piano and Twenty-four Winds, John Barnes Chance, soloist Joy Innes, final year licentiate diploma program. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. 3 p.m. Information, 978-3744.

Tuesday, October 16

Afternoon Classical.

Student artists from the University community. Music Room, Hart House. 1.10 p.m.

Classical Indian Dance.

Ann-Marie Gaston ("Angelie"), lecture-recital. George Ignatieff Theatre, Trinity College, Devonshire Place. 7.30 p.m. Tickets \$3, limited number available. Information, 978-3057. (Centre for Religious Studies).

Sharon Krause, Piano.

Program will include works by Bach, Chopin, Morawetz and Liszt. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 8.15 p.m. Information, 978-3771.

Wednesday, October 17

Carol Essex and Friends.

Wednesday afternoon pop, program of jazz and blues. East Common Room, Hart House. 12 noon to 2 p.m.

Stephen Savage.

British pianist and professor of piano, Royal College of Music; program will include works by Beethoven and new works by Tippett and Smalley. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 8 p.m. Information, 978-3744.

Thursday, October 18

Afternoon Classical.

Student artists from the University community. Music Room, Hart House. 1.10 p.m.

Canadian Music.

Informal talk by Prof. John Beckwith, Faculty of Music, in connection with 20th anniversary of Canadian Music Centre; first in Thursday afternoon series. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 2.10 p.m.

Sunday, October 21

Chamber Players of Toronto.

Great Hall, Hart House. 3 p.m. Tickets available to Hart House members from hall porter's desk. (Music Committee)

Colloquia

Wednesday, October 10

A Comparison of Optical and Radio Data on Messier 31.

Prof. Elly Berkhuijsen, Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie, Bonn; on leave at University of Minnesota. 137 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4 p.m. (Astronomy)

The Visual Perception of Notion in Depth and Eye-Limits Coordination.

Prof. D. Regan, Dalhousie University. 2135 Sidney Smith Hall. 4 p.m. (Psychology)



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Events

Conferences & Meetings

Friday, October 12

Charles V and Vermeyen in Tunis, 1535.
Prof. H.J. Horn, University of Guelph; Vermeyen's artistic account of Charles V North African expedition; first meeting of year, Toronto Renaissance & Reformation Colloquium. Senior Common Room, Glendon College, Bayview Ave. 8 p.m. Information, 978-2125.

Friday, October 19

The Indo-Chinese Refugee Movement.
Conference, Friday, Oct. 19 to Sunday Oct. 21.
Sessions: Friday, 6 to 10 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sunday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. New Academic Building, Victoria College.
Registration fee \$15, student registration to be announced. Information: Operation Lifeline, 965-0748; Community Relations, 978-6564.

Saturday, October 27

Food for Athletic Training and Competition.
Forum to examine various topics related to nutrition and the athlete. Guest experts will lead participants in group discussions during morning and afternoon sessions.
Topics: Adolescent nutrition and physique; Are vitamins necessary for sports victories?; Should you encourage carbohydrates for endurance?; Does protein put power in training?
Film, "Food: A Natural Part of Fitness" will be screened following registration at 9 a.m.
Medical Sciences Building. 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Registration fee \$20. Information, 978-6094.
(Physical & Health Education and Nutrition Link Co-operative)

Seminars

Tuesday, October 9

Virulence of E. Coli in Urinary Tract Infections.
Prof. J.F. van den Bosch, Free University of Amsterdam. 235 FitzGerald Building. 4 p.m.
(Microbiology & Parasitology)

Thursday, October 11

Calcium Sensitive Phosphorylation of Myelin.
Prof. Prakash Sulakhe, University of Saskatchewan. 417 Best Institute, 112 College St. 12.30 p.m.
(Banting & Best Department of Medical Research)

The Paradox of the Plankton: A New Synthesis.
Prof. Frédéric Briand, University of Ottawa. 432 Ramsay Wright Zoological Laboratories. 4 p.m.

Saturday, October 13

Japanese and English Intonation.
Prof. Isamu Abe, Tokyo Institute of Technology.
Ventriloquy and Vocal Semiotics.
Prof. Hugues Hotier, Université de Technologie de Compiègne.
Experimental Phonetics Laboratory, 39 Queen's Park Cresc. East. Prof. Abe will speak at 10 a.m.; Prof. Hotier at 11 a.m.
(Experimental Phonetics)

Monday, October 15

The Background to Emigration: Ukrainians of Galicia and Bukovina, 1848-1914.
Prof. John Paul Himka, visiting University of Alberta; second in series, "The World of Ukrainian Learning at U of T". St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave. 7.30 p.m.
(Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Toronto Office, U of T; Ukrainian Professional & Business Club of Toronto, Ukrainian Librarians Association of Canada and St. Vladimir Institute)

Tuesday, October 16

Natural History and Radioimmune Diagnosis of Human Primary Hepatic Carcinoma.
Dr. T.T. Sun, Jih T'an Cancer Hospital, Peking. 235 FitzGerald Building. 3.30 p.m.
(Microbiology & Parasitology)

Thursday, October 18

Teratocarcinomas and Cellular Differentiation.
Prof. Michael McBurney, University of Ottawa. 432 Ramsay Wright Zoological Laboratories. 4 p.m.

Wednesday, October 17

Korea.
Third of nine films in series, "Cultures", showing different aspects of cultures from which foreign students and recent immigrants to Canada have come. International Student Centre, 33 St. George St. Two screenings: 12 noon and 1 p.m. (Community Relations and ISC)

Monday, October 22

The Search for the Magic Bullet.
Last film in "Microbes and Men", six-part BBC-TV series; Paul Ehrlich and salvarsan, first of the miracle drugs. 4279 Medical Sciences Building. 12 noon.

Wednesday, October 24

The Other Half of the Sky: A China Memoir.
Fourth of nine films in series, "Cultures", showing different aspects of cultures from which foreign students and recent immigrants to Canada have come. International Student Centre, 33 St. George St. One screening only, 12 noon.
(Community Relations and ISC)

Films

Tuesday, October 9

Certain Death.
Fourth film in "Microbes and Men", six-part BBC-TV series; first successful use of a vaccine against rabies. 4279 Medical Sciences Building. 12 noon.
(Please note Tuesday screening.)

Wednesday, October 10

Italy.
Second of nine films in series, "Cultures", showing different aspects of cultures from which foreign students and recent immigrants to Canada have come. International Student Centre, 33 St. George St. Two screenings: 12 noon and 1 p.m.
(Community Relations and ISC)

Monday, October 15

The Tuberculin Affair
Fifth film in "Microbes and Men", six-part BBC-TV series; under pressure Koch announces his finding of cure for tuberculosis before making proper trials. 4279 Medical Sciences Building. 12 noon.

Exhibitions

Tuesday, October 9

Craft Exhibition.
One of series of circulating shows in Ontario Arts Council Craftpacking program, funded by National Museums of Canada. Wood works by Donald Lloyd McKinley; leather sculpture by Rex Lingwood. Most of works in Craftpacking shows are for sale with condition they remain in exhibition until January. Meeting Place Gallery, Scarborough College, to Oct. 18.
Gallery hours: Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

Thursday, October 11

National Housing Design Competition 1979.
Exhibition of award winning entries. Galleries, School of Architecture and Department of Landscape Architecture, 230 College St.
Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Tuesday, October 16

Lorraine Gogan — Terragrams.
Images integrated into tactile surfaces, some in boxes, some free hanging. Art Gallery, Hart House, to Nov. 2.
Gallery hours: Monday, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

Plays & Readings

Wednesday, October 10

Jumpers.
By Tom Stoppard, directed by David Parry, designed by Martha Mann. First Toronto production of comedy in which professor of moral philosophy finds himself torn by his pursuit of his young wife's lover, logical proof of God's existence and a lost hare.
Performances Wednesday to Saturday, Oct. 10 to 13 and 17 to 20. Hart House Theatre. 8 p.m.
First of three plays in Graduate Centre for the Study of Drama season at Hart House Theatre. Other productions in series: "Last Summer in Chulimsk" by Alexander Vampilov in translation by Thelwall Proctor and Olive Stevens (November) and "The Joker of Seville"

by Derek Walcott with music by Galt MacDermot (February).
Tickets: season \$12, students and senior citizens \$6; single \$5, students and senior citizens \$2.50. Reservations and information, 978-8668.

Monday, October 22

Al Purdy.
Poet will read from his own work. Poetry Readings at UC series. Walden Room, University College Students' Union, 79 St. George St. 4.10 p.m.

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Events

Governing Council & Committees

Wednesday, October 10

Curriculum & Standards Subcommittee.

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Thursday, October 11

Academic Affairs Committee.

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Tuesday, October 16

Campus & Community Affairs Committee.

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Wednesday, October 17

Business Affairs Committee.

Board Room, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Admissions & Awards Subcommittee.

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Thursday, October 18

Governing Council.

Scarborough College. 4.30 p.m.

Monday, October 22

Planning & Resources Committee.

Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Miscellany

Tuesday, October 9

Reflections on the Nile: Astronomy of the Pharaohs.

Mysterious cosmos of ancient Egyptians, show narrated by Omar Sharif; complementing exhibition, Treasures of Tutankhamun.

Showtimes: Tuesday-Friday, 3 and 7.30 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 12.30, 1.45, 3 and 7.30 p.m. Information, 978-8550.

Please note: Children between six and 14 years of age must be accompanied by an adult; children under six not admitted.

Wednesday, October 10

Convocation.

Celebrating 150th anniversary of Toronto General Hospital. Honorary graduands: Dr. W.G. Cosbie, Thomas J. Bell, Dr. E.H. Botterell and Dr. Bruce Tovee. Convocation Hall. 2.30 p.m.

Thursday, October 11

Installation.

Installation of Prof. F. Kenneth Hare as provost and vice-chancellor of Trinity College. Convocation Hall. 8 p.m. (See page 1.)

Friday, October 12

Football.

Blues vs Laurier. Varsity Stadium. 7 p.m. Information and ticket prices, 978-3437 or 978-4112.

Saturday, October 13

Soccer.

Blues vs Guelph. Varsity Stadium. 1 p.m.

Sunday, October 14

Rugby

Blues vs RMC. Back campus fields, Hoskin Ave. 2 p.m.

Monday, October 15

Tutankhamun.

School of Continuing Studies with the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities is offering courses on ancient Egypt.

"From Narmer to Tutankhamun: Ten great kings of ancient Egypt", Monday evenings for five weeks, course will be offered twice, Section A from Oct. 15, Section B from Nov. 19. Fee \$35.

"Egyptian art and architecture from the time of Tutankhamun", Wednesday evenings for five weeks, course will be offered twice, Section A from Oct. 17, Section B from Nov. 21. Fee \$35.

Details on courses and information, 978-2400.

Tuesday, October 16

Autumn Colours and Mushroom Photography.

Mary Ferguson, lecture at HH Camera Club meeting. Camera Clubroom, Hart House. 12 noon.

The Critics Series.

Kay Kritzwiser, art critic, *Globe & Mail*; library evening. Library, Hart House. 8 p.m.

Wednesday, October 17

What's What in Energy.

Second in Canadian science policy discussion series. Panelists: H.E. Thexton, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.; George

Ashe, MPP, Ministry of Energy; Peter Middleton, Middleton & Associates; Prof. O.J.C. Runnalls, Department of Industrial Engineering; and federal minister of energy or designate. Each member of the panel will make a brief introductory statement; general discussion will follow.

Wilson Hall Common Room, New College, Willcocks St. 12 noon to 2 p.m. (Club of GNU and ORA)

Saturday, October 20

Festival of the Gentle Martial Arts.

Aspects of self-defence techniques, conditioning exercises and the development of human potential through moving meditation will be taught, demonstrated and discussed. Emphasis this year is on family participation — parents and children are encouraged to come and work together in special "family workshops". Qualified instructors will run workshops for all ages and levels of conditioning. There will also be seminars on martial arts tradition, history and philosophy and practical application of Karate and Judo. Athletic Centre. 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Admission \$7, youths (under 16) \$5, family rate (parents and children) \$15. Information: Burt Konzak, Department of Athletics & Recreation, 978-3436.

Soccer.

Blues vs York. Varsity Stadium. 1 p.m.

Rugby.

Blues vs Western. Back campus fields, Hoskin Ave. 2 p.m.

Special Convocation.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies. Diplomas will be awarded to candidates. Honorary doctorates of mediaeval studies will be awarded to four internationally acclaimed mediaevalists: Marie-Thérèse d'Alverny, University of Poitiers; Gerhart Ladner, professor emeritus, University of California at Los Angeles; Bertie Wilkinson, professor emeritus, University of Toronto; J.R. O'Donnell, CSB, fellow emeritus, Pontifical Institute. Prof. Ladner will address Convocation on the future of mediaeval studies. Academic dress optional. Reception to follow. St. Basil's Church, St. Michael's College. 2 p.m.

Honorary degree nominations

Later this year the Committee for Honorary Degrees will meet to consider candidates for the award of honorary degrees at the spring and fall Convocations, 1980. Members of the University community are invited to submit names of possible candidates along with a biography outlining the career of the candidate and a detailed statement of reasons for the nomination to the Secretary of the Governing Council, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto. Nomination forms may be obtained from the Governing Council Secretariat. Nominations should be submitted by Nov. 30.



Work is underway on re-construction of the Sandford Fleming building, which was severely damaged by fire in the spring of 1977. Construction is expected to be completed in December 1981 at a cost of almost \$10 million.

Research grants in international studies

Doctoral students doing research for their theses are eligible to apply for a research grant from the Centre for International Studies. The centre has limited funds available to assist students to meet research costs and awards are made for projects falling within the centre's terms of reference in both the international relations and area studies aspects of the program. Preference will be given to projects dealing with international relations and to those relating to Canada's external policies.

As an interdisciplinary body, the centre is especially interested in projects which have an interdisciplinary component. Awards are intended to facilitate research in the modern period, generally interpreted to mean the 20th century; historical topics in international relations falling outside this period will, however, be eligible for consideration.

These awards are grants to assist in meeting the additional costs involved in research away from Toronto. They are not intended as substitutes for fellowship assistance. Students registered at OISE, which has its own research and

fellowship funds, are ineligible to apply.

For further information and application forms, contact the Centre for International Studies, room 208, Trinity College, 978-3350. Deadline for applications is November 1.

Turn over a new leaf — give your old books to Trinity

Having trouble finding shelf space for the inevitable autumn influx of new books? Why not weed out the dispensables and donate them to the fourth annual sale of books sponsored by the Friends of the Library, Trinity College? Both hardcover editions and paperbacks are welcome.

The sale will be in Seeley Hall Oct. 25 from 7 to 10 p.m. and Oct. 26 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Opening night admission will be 50 cents and homemade refreshments will be served. All proceeds from the sale go directly to the library. For further information, call 978-2651 or 489-1959.

Sqrieux-de-Dieu

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The Cheating Epidemic: A Threat to Academic Integrity

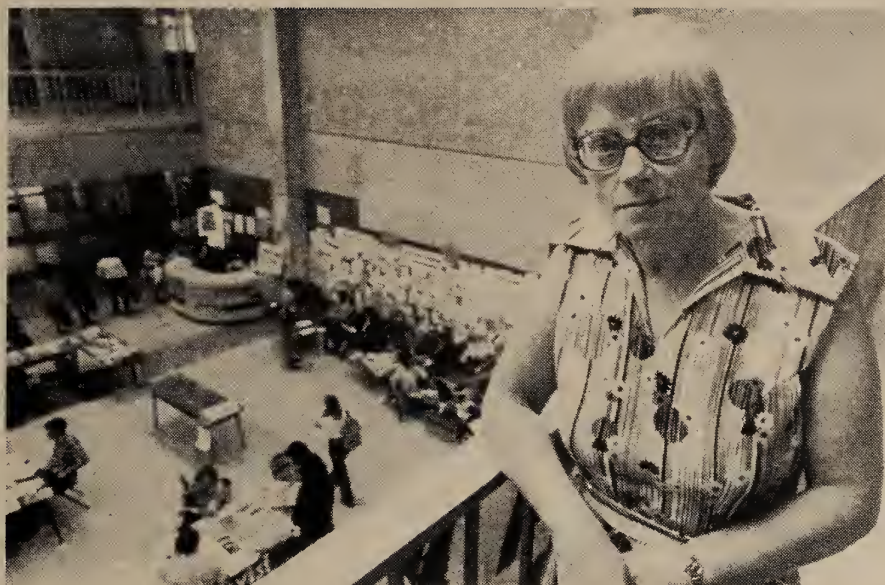
by Jill R. Webster

Plagiarism and cheating in examinations are becoming a *sine qua non* for a number of students at universities in Canada and elsewhere. It is not my purpose here to suggest reasons for this phenomenon but rather to draw the attention of all members of the academic community to the increasing number of offences committed at the University of Toronto. I would also add that it is my belief that many of these cases go undetected although many of us would not care to recognise this fact. Such students are therefore able to graduate not on the basis of merit but as a result of their skill in deceiving their instructors and fellow students. We should all be seriously disturbed to think that the integrity of our degrees is in jeopardy and ask the question: Is this the reputation we want for the University of Toronto? If our

More academic offences have come to light than ever before

answer is in the negative, as it must be, we should consider ways and means to prevent further encroachments on the quality of our degrees. Furthermore, we should ask ourselves whether the present disciplinary system is really an effective way to prevent cheating and plagiarism.

During the session 1978-79, since I have been given the responsibility for disciplinary matters in the Faculty of Arts & Science, more academic offences have come to light than ever before and the disciplinary hearings have doubled. There is no doubt in my mind that these represent only a few of the academic offences committed and certainly not even all of those detected. In addition to cases dealt with officially by departments, there are others which do not go beyond the confines of the course concerned. As I see it, this is a serious weakness in the present system and does not ensure the



equity of treatment which we would all like to see. The regulations permit departments to decide what action to take in instances of plagiarised essays and course work, while cheating in examinations is brought to the immediate attention of the dean for prosecution before the University Tribunal. No doubt this is a reflection of the former grading system when final examinations constituted a major proportion of the students' marks. Now that other assignments often exceed the percentage allotted to the final examination, there is no reason why cheating at this time should be dealt with any differently from plagiarism of term work.

The present regulations only allow a department to impose a penalty of up to zero for the piece of work in which the offence has been committed. This is a non-penalty when the assignment is only worth a small percentage of the final grade, or the student would have obtained a failing mark in any event. Departmental and even individual course requirements vary considerably. Moreover, departments do not accord uniform treatment to offenders and in some the latter escape with a warning, or are not detected. The rules state that all cases must be reported to the dean's office so that students who cheat or plagiarise in more than one course can be identified. Largely due to the new requirement that these names be forwarded to the provost for publication in the Academic Affairs Committee of the Governing Council, departments are now very reluctant to forward the names of students they have penalised. It is essential that a central record be kept in the dean's office but in my view there is no need for it to go beyond that office.

Before proceeding to a discussion of ways and means of improving the present system, I would like to give a few examples of the type of offences which have come to my attention in the past year. For convenience I shall discuss them under three general headings: cheating, plagiarism, and falsification, although there is obviously some overlap.

Cheating: Described in the Academic Code as the possession and use of unauthorized aids, this normally refers to students who avail themselves of crib notes in faculty final examinations or term tests. This past academic session cases occurred where students altered test papers which had been returned to them after marking, subsequently resubmitting them for re-assessment. The departments in question had kept photocopies and were thus able to detect the insertions and erasures immediately. In one instance a student re-submitted the test papers of a fellow student, having changed the name to his own, with the request that the papers be re-marked as they had been incorrectly assessed. Other cases include a student who concocted an interview and wrote it up. He was discovered when the instructor, on

suspecting the authenticity of the interview, contacted the person whom the student claimed to have seen and found that no such interview had taken place.

Plagiarism: This usually refers to the copying of essays or the insertion of quotations in them from sources which have not been identified. Apart from the commercial and private essay-writing services which constantly advertise the sale of essays, students obtain assistance from friends, books, and other sources which they do not acknowledge. Assignments left unattended in mailrooms, outside professors' offices and in other similar places are an open invitation to "would-be" plagiarisers.

Falsification and forgery: The practice of submitting forged or altered transcripts and admission documents is also on the increase. An applicant for admission will omit information which might be prejudicial to him, or will alter a mark to improve his prospects of acceptance. Recently some forged University of Toronto transcripts have been used to gain admission to graduate programs at other universities. Competition is keen for entry to professional faculties and if such unscrupulous applicants are admitted on this basis, good students are denied places which they have earned legitimately. The senior branch of the University recommended expulsion in one such case: the student gained admission to a medical faculty at another Ontario university on a forged University of Toronto transcript. His abysmal performance in the courses there aroused suspicion, the case was investigated and he was expelled. He then returned to the University of Toronto to complete his four-year degree concealing the fact that he had attended another institution in the intervening

Toronto's unique disciplinary code often protects the offender from getting his just desserts

year. When this was discovered he was charged with having committed an academic offence, found guilty and the sanction imposed.

This and other cases raise the whole question of procedure, for it would seem that Toronto is unique in its disciplinary code which, by its cumbersome nature, often unwittingly protects the offender from getting his just desserts. In my view, the penalties imposed after a long and wearisome process do not justify the time and effort of so many highly-paid officials of this University; time and effort, I might add, which is then not available

for serious students. The time has come, I believe, to re-think the quasi-legal system we have instituted and examine its place in an academic institution. At present the time involved, the unpleasant position in which members of the teaching staff find themselves when they have to act as witnesses and the delays caused by fulfilment of the regulations act as deterrents to seeing that students who commit academic offences are duly penalised. I have no doubt that many instructors "sweep the cases under the carpet" to avoid confrontation with the student and waste of time.

During 1978-79 the full range of penalties was employed with the exception of caution, a non-penalty if ever there was one, yet these were only possible after hours of work on the part of a number of persons. If the dean's office were empowered to impose these sanctions in conjunction with the instructor and departmental chairman much time would be saved and the matter could be dealt with expeditiously. Only in serious cases, or where the student appealed against the dean's decision, would it be necessary to resort to a tribunal hearing.

For those not familiar with the procedure of the University Tribunal, a brief synopsis would not be out of place. For each individual case of cheating or other academic offence a hearing officer must be appointed — frequently he is a practising lawyer — and five jurors composed of students and teaching staff selected. The accused student may appear with counsel but the University's case is presented by the dean who has as his witness or witnesses those people who

It can be anywhere from two to nine months before a case is decided

were directly involved in detecting the offence. Usually this is the instructor of the course but sometimes as many as a dozen people have had to be called. Hearings are held in the evening and last from one and a half to six hours. Thirty days must elapse before the charge is heard and it can be anywhere from two to nine months before a case is decided. If this procedure were achieving the desired results, perhaps something could be said in its favour but I think I have indicated that this is not the case. To use, as we do at present, the analogy of criminal law, leads to a long and complicated process which I am sure most of us abhor.

In concluding, may I make a plea to all members of the University community to concern themselves with the question of academic integrity and do everything possible to ensure that a more effective system is implemented in the near future. Academic offences must be regarded as a serious threat to the intellectual standards of this University and precautionary measures taken to prevent the epidemic from spreading further. Multiple assignments do much to help equitable assessment of a student's performance in a course but the best method of ensuring that a student's work is his own is, of course, the final examination. Meanwhile a number of recommendations are being drafted for consideration by Academic Affairs and I hope that, if approved, they will at least improve the situation. A few individuals should not be allowed to jeopardize the integrity of the whole student body and it is up to us all to see that this does not happen.

Jill Webster is a professor in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese and associate dean, Faculty of Arts and Science.

Forum

UTSA responds to DeFazio termination

The following is a statement released by the U of T Staff Association Sept. 11 concerning the termination for fiscal reasons of University employee Alfredo DeFazio. DeFazio ran a duplicating service in Sidney Smith Hall. (Bulletin, Sept. 10).

It is the understanding of the University of Toronto Staff Association that the basic intent of the policy on the Release of Administrative Staff for Fiscal Reasons is to provide humane treatment and appropriate assistance to those employees whose positions can no longer be funded. The action of summarily dismissing an employee of long service without adequate notice runs counter to this intent. We do not consider payment in lieu of

notice to be an acceptable alternative unless such payment is the employee's choice.

On Sept. 5, the Executive Council and the Board of Representatives of UTSA passed the following motion:

We believe that the dismissal of Alfredo DeFazio after 10 years of service at the University of Toronto is unconscionable, and that payment in lieu of three months' notice can in no way compensate for the injustice of the immediate termination of his employment. We deplore this action and trust that it will not be used as a precedent.

The Press talks back

The Varsity, in its edition dated Sept. 24, reported that statements made at a recent meeting of the Business Affairs Committee implied that books published by the University of Toronto Press were not promoted very aggressively and that the Press's financial problems could be solved if the Press were to publish and sell more "best-sellers".

The report gave some misleading impressions about the operation of the Press and I thought that my response to the story might be of interest to *Bulletin* readers.

First, present indications are that the Press will be able to live within the budget guidelines set by the President (i.e. operate at a break-even point) for the

foreseeable future. But significant changes in the economic climate in the graphic arts industry might alter this position. There is, in other words, no immediate danger of major cuts in the Press's scholarly publishing program.

Second, the Press can hardly be accused of not marketing its publications effectively. It is the only Canadian publishing house with its own sales offices in both the US and the UK. It employs sales representatives in all regions of Canada and the US and has exclusive agents in Australia, New Zealand and Japan, and through another international sales agency reaches many parts of Latin America, Africa and Asia. Roughly half the number of books it sells go outside the country. Another 23 percent are sold through bookstores across Canada. So much for not being a window on the University.

As a result of its marketing efforts, John Porter's *Vertical Mosaic* has gone through 15 printings and has sold in excess of 100,000 copies since it was first published. Comparable figures for the US would be over one million copies in print (a respectable bestseller status by any standards).

The Press did publish Professor McLuhan's early and most important work, *The Gutenberg Galaxy* (and sold mass market paperback rights for it), but Professor McLuhan has since published with a number of different and more popular publishers. No one would question his right to do so.

The book *The Dangers of Nuclear War* just published by the Press will be advertised in some 20 major national and international papers and magazines and is expected to receive a great deal of attention in the press.

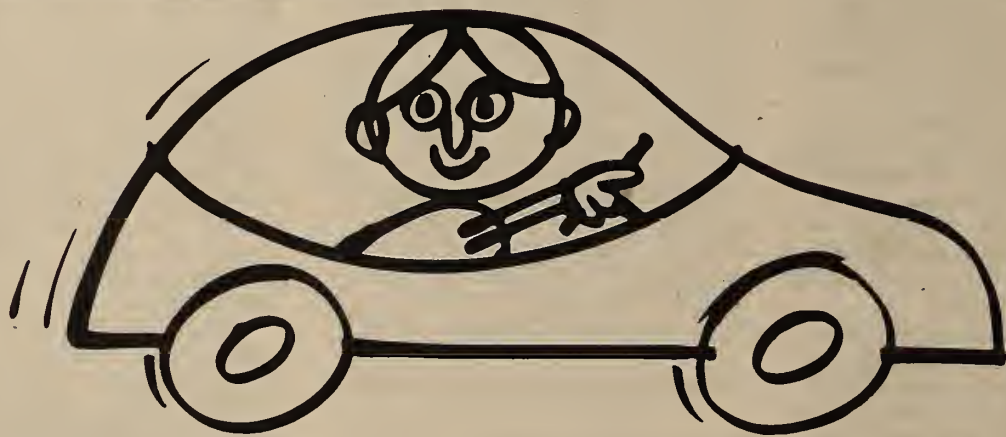
Russell Harper, author of the forthcoming book on Cornelius Krieghoff has appeared on the CBC National to talk about the book. For a recent book on Louis Riel, the Press has secured selection by both Readers Club of Canada and the Book-of-the-Month Club.

These are only a few examples which clearly indicate that the Press does actively promote its books. The problem, however, is that it takes more than a handful of bestsellers to support a scholarly publishing program of some 80 titles a year. The economics of publishing are such that even the largest American trade houses do not make their money from the sale of books but from subsidiary rights (such as film rights, mass market paperback rights), or from the sale of required textbooks for both high school and university use.

The Press tries to combine a scholarly publishing program with a selection of general interest books and has found this mix most successful in its endeavours to show "the importance of the University" to the public.

Harald Bohne
Director
University of Toronto Press

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Trinity seeks new librarian

Trinity College will be appointing a head librarian to assume duties July 1, 1980. The appointment will be made at the level of U of T Librarian III.

Applications for this position are invited and should be sent, with the names of two referees, by Nov. 1 to the Search Committee Chairman, Dean J.W. Cole, Trinity College, U of T, Hoskin Avenue, Toronto M5S 1H8.